Political Geography of the Chola Country

BY
Y. SUBBARAYALU

Published by
the State Department of Archaeology,
Government of Tamilnadu.
1973.

First Edition 1973.

T. N. D. A. Pub. No. 30.

© Tamilnadu State Department of Archaeology.

PRICE: Rs. 10·00

Printed at the Departmental Press,

Tamilnadu State Department of Archaeology.

FOREWORD

This work on the political geography of the Chola country, by Thiru. Y. SUBBARAYALU, is an important contribution to the proper study and understanding of South Indian history. After the brilliant work of Prof. K. A. N. SASTRI on the history of the Cholas, not much work has been done in that field. Thiru Y. SUBBARAYALU, has done well to choose this subject and has achieved considerable success. The work reveals hard labour, systematic documentation, and factual presentation, adding at appropriate places, new and at times bold suggestions, combined with adequate caution.

The division of the country into Maṇḍalam, Nāḍu, Vaḷanāḍu, village and other administrative units, which formed the backbone of Imperial Chola administration and which mainly contributed to the economic. social and cultural dominance of the Cholas over other dynasties, are discussed in detail with the help mainly of epigraphs, supplemented by 12 maps and other appendices. Thus each unit is taken up separately and from its earliest reference, its additions, alterations and even renamings are detailed.

Of particular interest is the discussion on Nāḍu, the territorial unit and *Nāḍu* the assembly. The author's suggestion, that the term Nāḍu denoted basically an agricultural region, seems to us acceptable. The term Nāḍu is evidently from the word nadu, to cultivate (DED 3012) and hence stands for land brought under cultivation. This stands in opposition with the word Kāḍu, i.e. uncultivated land, with natural growth. There are ample evidences in literature and epigraphs in support of this assumption and as such the suggestion "the Nāḍus could not have been artificial administrative divisions; they could be only groupings of agricultural settlements" seems to be valid. Based on this view, Thiru Y. SUBBARAYALU states that the Nāṭṭārs mentioned in innumerable epigraphs were none other than the representatives of *Veḷḷāṇvagai* villages. Further the author also shows that the *Nāḍu* assembly was a communal

group like the *Sabha* and professional group like the *Nagara*, and acted as an administrative limb of the state. Another interpretation of considerable significance, is the identification of *Pērilamaiyar* with *Veḷḷāḷas*. Rajaraja's innovation in introducing the Valanāḍu nomenclature, at first to change the old names of the conquered territories and later as viable administrative division, as the Nāḍus were found to include too small an area, is clearly brought out. Thiru. Y. SUBBARAYALU sets forth his conclusions in Chapter X giving the important results of his survey.

R. NAGASWAMY

PREFACE

"It is indeed high time for scholars to realize that real and reliable history of India's past can be reconstructed not by wide generalizations but by intense research, province by province, century by century" (A. S. Altekar: *A History of Village Communities in Western India,* University of Bombay Economics Series No. 5, 1927). This admonition written nearly five decades ago by Dr. Altekar, a reputed scholar of Indian history holds good to a large extent even today. The present work is one among a series of monographs in Indian history written in recent years fulfilling in a way Dr. Altekar's ideal.

This work which represents substantially my thesis on 'the Political Geography of the Chola Country from A. D. 800 to 1300 as gleaned from Epigraphy and Literature' submitted for the Master of Letters degree of the University of Madras in January 1969 deals with historically the political and administrative units relating to the Chola-mandalam under the rule of a single dynasty, viz. Cholas. The study is fully substantiated with maps and an exhaustive list of the various geographical units. The author hopes that similar studies of other areas and periods will be undertaken in earnest facilitating thereby comparative study in the field and advancing further our knowledge of medieval Indian history.

I am very much beholden to my research supervisor Dr. T. V. Mahalingam, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Madras (since retired) who advised me to take up this interesting subject for research and encouraged me throughout the period of the work with his scholarly guidance.

I am grateful to the University Grants Commission for having enabled me to pursue this study by the award of a scholarship from September 1964 to August 1966. I thank the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of the University of Madras for having kindly permitted me to register for the M.Litt. degree of the University and to work in the University Department of Ancient History and Archaeology and also for permitting me to publish this independently.

I am really thankful to Dr. G. S. Gai, chief Epigraphist for Government of India, for having permitted me to go through some of the transcripts and estampages of unpublished inscriptions available in his office and to use the material for the thesis.

It is my pleasant duty to thank profusely Thiru. R. Nagaswamy, Director of Tamilnadu State Archaeology for having brought out this work as one of the departmental publications. The Director has also put me under great obligation by giving an enlightening foreword to the book. To the technical staff of the Printing section who have worked with perseverence I owe my hearty thanks. I gladly acknowledge the help rendered by all of the Epigraphical staff of the Department, particularly by my friend Thiru. N. Kasinathan in correcting the proofs of the book.

MADRAS.
20—10—1973.

Y. SUBBARAYALU.

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Scope and Sources	1
II.	Landscape	8
III.	Political Background	11
IV.	Maṇḍalam	14
	Appendix I—Nāḍus in Chōḻanāḍu	18
V.	Nāḍu	19
VI.	Vaḷanāḍu	56
VII.	Chieftaincies and Political Units	72
VIII.	Naḍuvilnāḍu	83
IX.	Village	89
X.	Conclusion	96
	Appendix II—List of Vaḷanāḍus	98
	Appendix III—Vaḷanāḍus and Naḍuvilnāḍu	110
	Appendix IV—List of Nāḍus	(112-206)
	Bibliography	i-iv
	General Index	v-vii
	Corrigenda	viii-x

Maps

Maps.	
1–11	Nadus
12	Valanadu and Chieftaincies

(N.B: In the maps, villages are indicated by double numbers: the first number refers to the serial number of the Nadu in the Appendix IV and the second one refers to the number of the particular village under the respective Nadu. Single numbers refer to the Nadus alone.)

Abbreviations

ARE — Annual Reports on (Indian or South Indian) Epigraphy (including Madras Epigraphical Reports)

EC — Epigraphia Carnatica

EI — Epigraphia Indica

IA — Indian Antiquary

IPS — Inscriptions of the Pudukkottai State

NI — A Collection of the Inscriptions on Copper Plates and Stone in the Nellore District

SII — South Indian Inscriptions

SITI — South Indian Temple Inscriptions

TAS — Travancore Archaeological Series

TDI — Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanam Inscriptions

(Diacritical marks used in this volume follow the pattern of the Epigraphical publications of the Archaeological Survey of India)

I

Scope and Sources

Introduction :

The aim of the present work is a study of the territorial and administrative units, *viz.* Nāḍu, Kūṟṟam, Kaṇḍam, Vaṭṭam, Pāḍi, Vaḷanāḍu and Maṇḍalam that existed in the Chōḻa country from A.D. 800 to 1300, with particular reference to their possible origin, evolution, and interrelationships. The history of the Chōḻa country, political as well as administrative, has been studied very comprehensively by Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri in his monumental work '*The Cōḻas*'. The work by Dr. T. V. Mahalingam on '*South Indian Polity*' has two chapters dealing with the politico-geographical units and their working in the whole of South India. On account of their larger perspective, in time as well as space, these works had necessarily to deal with the political geography of the area under study only summarily, leaving enough scope for pursuing this study further. Apart from these two works, there are a few articles by K. S. Vaidyanathan on some geographical units of this area, the contents of which are noticed at appropriate places.

Limits of the Chola country :

The Chōḻa country is here taken to be the Chōḻa-Maṇḍalam proper, as known to tradition and inscriptions. According to the traditional account embodied in a verse, it was bounded by the sea on the east, the Veḷḷāṟu (river) on the south, the Ēṇāṭṭu-Veḷḷāṟu (river) on the north and Kōṭṭaikkarai on the west.[1] This verse is attributed to the poet Kambaṉ of the 12th century A.D. But the fact that the prefix 'Ēṇāṭṭu' in the name of the river Ēṇāṭṭu-Veḷḷāṟu is not referred to in any contemporary inscription or literature makes this assignment doubtful. At present, the antiquity of this verse can be taken back to the 16th century only, when Ātmanātha Dēsikar (1650-1728) collected this verse for his 'Century' (*Śatakam*) on Chōḻa-Maṇḍalam. This traditional account,

however, can be taken back to the beginning of the 16th century, as is seen from an inscription of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, from Sēndamaṅgalam in the Tirukkoyilur taluk, South Arcot District, dated A.D. 1518, January, 26. The Vijayanagara king is said, according to this inscription,[2] to have relinquished the levy of gold that was being paid until then to the palace towards the due *jōḍi* by the temples in the Chō̤la-Maṇḍalam, in favour of the temples themselves. It is said that the temples that were benefited by this charitable act were situated between the Gaḍilam river in the north, the sea in the east, the Veḻḻāṟu river in the south and the wall (*Maduḷ*) of Kōṭṭaikkarai in the west. Whether the said limits were actually the limits of the Chō̤la-Maṇḍalam alone cannot be ascertained beyond doubt, since Chō̤la-Maṇḍala-Naḍuvil-Maṇḍalam is referred to as the concerned area in the third line of the record, even though Chō̤la-Maṇḍalam alone is mentioned in the previous line. And the drafting of the record is very much wanting in legibility. Perhaps we have to assume that a part of Naḍuvil-Maṇḍalam was also included within the above limits. There is remarkable concurrence between the verse and the inscription as far as the eastern, western and southern boundaries are concerned.

The wall of Kōṭṭaikkarai, is mentioned in another record,[3] whose date, however, is not possible of verification.[4] This may belong to the 14th century. About this wall and the river Karaipōṭṭānāṟu, Robert Sewell wrote as early as 1882 thus: "Karaipōṭṭānāṟu – a river that falls into the Kāvēri at Sīpaḷāputtūr 12 miles west of Musiri. The name signifies 'the river that marks the boundary', and it is asserted by the natives that it was the boundary between the Chēra, Chō̤la and Pāṇḍiya kingdoms. An embankment carried the boundary from the river southwards".[5] "... There is a large-sized embankment here running from the river (Kāvēri) towards the south ..."[6] This embankment is still to be seen near Tirukkāmpuliyūr, which (according to Sewell) is three miles west of Kuḷittalai and half mile north of Kuṭṭalai Railway Station. Though we do not have any Chō̤la inscriptions referring to this boundary wall, there is some other authentic inscriptional evidence to support the basis of this account. That is, Taṭṭaikaḷa-Nāḍu which lay to the west of this wall belonged to the Kongu,[7] while Ādaṇūr–Nāḍu to the east of it did not belong to it (Map–1). Though no Maṇḍalam is referred to with respect to Ādaṇūr–Nāḍu, it can with more plausibility be assigned to Chō̤la–

Maṇḍalam, since it was the prevailing custom in Chōḷa inscriptions to indicate the Maṇḍalam in the case of most of the Nāḍus situated on the border of the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam belonging to other Maṇḍalams. And by this standard, Mīmalai is the westernmost Nāḍu belonging to the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam to the north of the Kāvēri. Therefore, the river Karaipōṭṭāṇāṟu to the north of the Kāvēri and the embankment to the south of the same can be taken to form the western limit fo the Chōḷa country.

The eastern limit, i. e., the sea does not pose any problem. That the Southern Veḷḷāṟu was the southern boundary of this country is amply borne out by epigraphical material. Kāṇa-Nāḍu and Miḻalai-Kūṟṟam which were on the south bank of this river (Map-4) are mentioned in inscriptions as belonging to Pāṇḍi-nāḍu (or Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam).[8] But the position of Kūḍalūr-Nāḍu and Ollaiyūr-Kūṟṟam, both of which lay to the west of Kāṇa-Nāḍu cannot be decided one way or the other in the absence of any clue for the same. It seems, however, that the Kō-nāḍu chieftaincy, which included, besides other Nāḍus to the north of the river, Ollaiyūr-Kūṟṟam and Kūḍalūr-Nāḍu, was, under the Irungō-Vēḷ chiefs some sort of a buffer territory between the Pāṇḍya and Chōḷa countries. There is some circumstantial evidence from a Tiruvālaṅgāḍu inscription of Rājādhirāja II (c. 1175) to prove that the Veḷḷāṟu was tacitly recognized in the Chōḷa period as the boundary between the Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya territories. Recounting the part played by the Chōḷa general Aṇṇaṇ Pallavarāyaṇ in the Chōḷa-Pāṇḍya conflicts of this reign, it is stated in this inscription that, when the war of the Pāṇḍya succession broke out first, the Ceylon king espoused the cause of Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, forcing the rival claimant, Kulaśēkhara, to flee from Madurai to the north of the Veḷḷāṟu (*Veḷḷāṟṟukku vaḍakaraiyilē pōdappaṇṇi*) ; that Kulaśēkhara, installed on the Pāṇḍya throne by the Chōḷa, later taking sides with the Ceylon king, drove to the north of the Veḷḷāṟu the *Sāmantas*, Irājarājakkaṟkuḍi-Mārāyaṇ and Irājagambhīra Añjukōṭṭai Nāḍāḻvāṇ, from their camps pitched in the Pāṇḍya territory, since they were assisting the Chōḷa cause.[9] This account proves beyond doubt that the Veḷḷāṟu was the southern limit of the Chōḷa country. As regards the northern boundary, the evidence is very meagre. It can be tentatively taken that the river Gaḍilam formed the northern boundary, since the territorial unit of what came to be called later as Naḍuvil-nāḍu did not extend to the south of that river till the middle of the 12th century. Even earlier, this territory had

not been considered to be the patrimony of any big power like the Chōḷas or Pāṇḍyas. It was then occupied by the small cheiftaincies of Milāḍu, Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi, Tirumuṇaippāḍi, and Aruvā-nāḍu. In the reign of Parāntaka I, about the year 936, a large army was stationed around Tirunāvalūr situated a little to the north of the Gaḍilam obviously to guard the northern frontier of the Chōḷa country.[10] Though a war frontier, this can well be considered as the northern limit of the Chōḷa territory.

The above discussion would show that the Chōḷa couutry did not include the Naḍuvil-nāḍu. In the present study, however, the Naḍuvil-uāḍu is also taken for consideration for the following reasons: 1. It was not covered by any well-defined kingdom; 2. The study of the Vaḷanāḍu set-up formed during the reign of Rājarāja I (c. 985-1014) would not be complete without a consideration of this area; 3. The concept of the Naḍuvil-Nāḍu itself was solely a product of the Chōḷa rule; 4. And it was not considered as a separate Maṇḍalam till the second half of the 13th century A.D.

Time Limits:

The time limits of this study are A.D. 800 and 1300. This period of five centuries covers the last phase of the Pallava rule, along with the passing away of the petty chieftaincies in this area, from A.D. 800 to c. 900, and the rise and fall of the Chōḷa empire, from c. 900 to c. 1279. Thus, this time-span forms a separate chapter by itself in the history of this area, having been occupied for the most part by the Chōḷa rule. This period thus gives ample scope to treat the subject chronologically under a single political set-up. Only such a chronological treatment of the problem under a single political set-up and confined to a compact area will help one to understand the unique features of this area and to make a comparative study of these with the unique as well as general features of other areas as and when they are studied.

Sources:

There is no other part of India in any other period of Indian history which is as adequately documented as this area during this period. These decuments in the shape of stone and copper-plate inscriptions, if handled carefully, give enough material to unravel some of the fundamental problems relating to Indian history as a whole. Out of about four hundred temple-centres glorified by the songs of the Śaiva Nāyaṉārs and

the Vaishṇava Āḷvārs who lived before the 9th century, about two hundred and fifty are situated in this area. Most of these temples contain inscriptions. Along with these, a large number of new temples were erected during the heyday of the Chōḷa rule. To this day, about seven hundred and fifty villages have been surveyed in this area by the Epigraphy Department of the Archæological Survey of India, and more than ten thousand inscriptions have been collected from them. And, the former Pudukkōṭṭai State, now part of the Tiruchirappalli District, has been completely surveyed for inscriptions by the Archæology Department of the erstwhile *Darbār* there. Thus, the material available in our area is more or less complete in all aspects, which enables one to study thoroughly any problem relating to the history of this area. The inscriptions from the Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam, the Toṇḍai-Maṇḍalam and the southern portion of the Karṇāṭaka country also yield sufficient material having supplementary value.

The inscriptional records though mostly temple-oriented give geographical details in connection with the location of the temple, the position of some donated land, the whereabouts of the donor, etc. Such geographical details range from a simple mention of the name of a village to an elaborate description of the boundaries of some field or village. In some cases it is even possible to completely reconstruct the topography of some areas as it existed at the time of particular records. In this connection the Tañjāvūr inscriptions of Rājarāja I are the most copious source for geographical material. Next come the copper-plate inscriptions, the Tamil sections of which provide large material for study. Sometimes even small stone inscriptions yield profuse details. Thus, an inscription from Kōyil-Tēvarāyaṇpēṭṭai[11] in the Papanasam taluk of the Tañjāvūr district mentions a remission of taxes by the *Sabhā* of the *Brahmadēya* Simhavishṇu-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Muḍichchō-Ṇāḍu on some land in Kunda-maṅgalam, a *Piḍāgai* of the above village donated to a temple built in the village by a Sundarachōḷa-Mūvēndavēḷān of Vāḷaippandal in Vāḷaippandal-Nāḍu in Palkuṉṟakkōṭṭam of Toṇḍai-nāḍu; the latter purchased the land from a merchant of Arapuram in Nallūr-Nāḍu, who in turn had purchased the land from the above *Sabhā* and a Taḷiyan Kaṇḍan of Nelvāyil in Mīykōḷai-Veḷā-Nāḍu; Taḷiyaṉ Kaṇḍan himself had purchased the land from another person coming from Karugāvūr in Āvūrk-Kūṟṟam. There is available a number of useful inscriptions of a similar nature in this area.

The material from the literature of this period is very meagre. This has not even a supplementary value. In the *Periyapurāṇam*, which purports to give the narration of the life-sketches of sixty-three Śaiva saints belonging to different localities, only about five territorial units are mentioned. There are, of course, names of many villages, which bereft of their geographical location, do not possess any value. And the topograhical description of many of these places are very much stereotyped. So also is the case with the *Dēvāram* and *Divya-prabhandam* works of an earlier period, which contain the names of about six hundred villages. These religious works are, however, useful in some other way. Many of the religious centres mentioned in these works possess some late *sthala-purāṇas*. The material of both these taken together can be used for identifying and locating many religious centres mentioned in inscriptions.

Maps:

A village or a territorial unit has to be identified and located before deciding the nature and functions of the same. For this purpose the Survey of India topographical sheets of a mile to an inch are most adequate, since they contain, besides the names of villages, the details regarding contour, drainage lines, etc. A difficulty entertained in the location of old villages on modern maps is the corrupted or changed form of many modern names and the existence of more than one village having one and the same name. Because of this difficulty the location of some places can only be tentative. But a close consideration of all the available material can be expected to make the identifications definitive. In the maps attached herewith are mostly given only places of sure identity. A few tentative identifications are also given but with a question mark to indicate their doubtful identity. Even after an exhaustive study of one-inch topographical sheets only about fifty per cent of the available old places could be identified. At some localities most of the places are left unidentified, particularly in the Thañjāvūr and Pattukkōttai taluks of Thañjāvūr district.

1. Atmanatha Desikar, *Cholamandala-Satakam*, v. 8.

   கடல் கிழக்கு தெற்குக் கரை புரள் வெள்ளாறு
   குடதிசையில் கோட்டைக்கரையாம் வடதிசையில்
   ஏணாட்டு வெள்ளாறு இருபத்து நாற்காதம்
   சோணாட்டுக்கு எல்லையெனச் சொல்.

2. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 352.

3. *ARE.* No. 171 of 1917.

4. The date of this record would be 1188, if this is assigned to Kulottunga III, as has been done in the Epigraphist's Report. But the geographical details in this record are entirely at variance with the evidence of contemporary records. Thus, Rajagambhira-Valanadu which certainly included Kurunagan-Nadu is said to be the eastern boundary of Kurunagan-Nadu in the record.

5. Sewell, R., *List of the Antiquarian Remains in the Presidency* of Madras (1882) p. 266

6. *Ibid.*, p. 270.

7. *SII*, Vol. III, Nos. 23 and 14; *SITI.* No. 1191.

8. *IPS.*, No. 242; *ARE.* No. 230 of 1926;
   SII., Vol. XIV, Nos. 145, 157, 194

9. *EI.*, Vol. XXII, No. 14, pp. 90-93.

10. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri, *The Colas*, p. 129.

11. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 151.

II

Landscape

The central feature of the landscape[1] of the area under consideration is the Kāvēri delta lying within the 250-foot contour. The entire area lies within the 500-foot contour. The hills skirting around, though not an integral part of this area, stand as some sort of a barrier on its west and north-west and to some extent on the north-east. They are from the north to the south, the Gingee hills, the Kalrāyans, the Pachchaimalais and the Kollimalais. The Gingee hills run from Gingee south-westwards in a series of detached hills for some fourteen miles. The Kalrāyan hills in the extreme west of the Kallakurichchi taluk in the South Arcot District are a range of about twenty-five miles in length and aoout eight to twelve miles in breadth. The height of these ranges mostly between 2000' and 3000'. They generally slope towards the eastern side.

The Pachaimalais, south of the Kalrāyans, measure twenty miles from north to south and rise on an average to two thousand feet above sea level. A striking feature of the range is the great steepness of the western slopes compared to those on the east. The latter which are rarely precipitous are broken by long spurs which project far into the low country. The Kollimalai hills to the west of the Pachchaimalais are divided from the latter by a broad valley. These rise rather abruptly from the plains on their western, southern and eastern sides and generally range about 3500' above sea. The Talamalai hills to the south of the Kollimalais are a small range of hills. Some scattered hills, like the Vīramalai, the Semmalai and the Karandamalai, are situated in the north-western side of this area.

Of the rivers, the Peṇṇai has its origin in the Chenna-Kēsava hills in the Mysore State. It enters into this area through the Chengam pass in the northern section of the Kalrāyans and falls into the bay 4 miles

north of Cuddalore Old Town. The Gaḍilam rises in the northern part of the Kallakurichchi taluk and flows eastward to fall into the Bay just south of Fort St. David. This depends ordinarily on local rain. The Peṇṇai, notorious for its sudden floods, spills over during high floods into the Malaṭṭār which is supposed to have been its old bed, and this into the Gāḍilam, pouring into the latter more water than it can possibly carry. The striking point about the Gaḍilam is the constancy of the flow in the springs in its bed, which renders it particularly useful as an irrigation source. The Uppanār (or Paravanār) has its source in the Vriddhachalam taluk, flows eastwards and north-eastwards, and falls into the Bay near Cuddalore Old Town. The Vasishṭhanadi and the Śvētanadi draining respectively the eastern slopes of the Kalrāyans and the Pachchaimalais join to form the Veḷḷāṟu (North) which in its further course towards east is joined by a considerable tributory, the Maṇimuttāṟu made up of the Maṇi and Muttāṟu streams draining the northern part of the eastern slopes of the Kalrāyans and by the Gōmukhanadi and Mayūranadi which rise in the more southern portion of the same range.

The Karaipōṭṭānāṟu, a small stream, rises in the Kollimalais and empties itself, after a short southerly course, into the Kāvēri. The Aiyār river, used much for irrigation, rises in the gorge separating the Kollimalais and the Pachchaimalais, receives numerous tributaries from both the range and falls into the Kāvēri near the western end of the Śrīrangam island. The Nandiyāṟu is a little stream which rises near Perambalur and falls into the Koḷḷiḍam after a short south-easterly course. The Southern Veḷḷāṟu rises in the Vēḷamalai hills in the south of the Kulittalai taluk, runs in a south-easterly direction and debouches into the Palk Strait near Maṇamēlkuḍi. The Kāvēri, the only perennial river here, carrying the waters of many tributaries through its course from its rise in the Brahmagiri in Coorg, enters into this area about six miles east of Karūr where it is joined by its last considerable tributary, the Amarāvati. Thereafter it flows in a south-eastern direction and divides into two about 8 miles west of Tiruchirāppaḷḷi to join very nearly again 10 miles east of the same city thereby giving birth to the Śrīraṅgam island. From the eastern end of the island the northern branch, the Koḷḷiḍam, takes a north-easterly course and falls into the Bay ten miles southeast of Chidambaram. The southern branch, i.e. the Kāvēri proper branches into two, the northern branch taking the name Kāvēri itself and the

southern being known as Veṇṇāṟu. About ten miles further down, the Kāvēri divides into the Kāvēri and the Kaḍuvāy.[2] About twelve miles west of Kumbakonam the Arichil river branches off from the Kāvēri. Similarly the Veṇṇāṟu also branches into many channels. This Phenomenon of branching into channels, sub-channels, and so on, gives birth to the wide Kāvēri delta, seventy-five miles across.

The portion covering the valleys of the Peṇṇai, the Gaḍilam, and the Northern Veḷḷāṟu slopes gently from the west to the east towards sea. There is in addition a fall from north to south. The slope of the Kāvēri delta is considered steep for a delta.[3] Tiruchirāppaḷḷi, at the delta-head, is on the 250-foot contour, 30 miles from Tañjāvūr which at 50 miles from the sea is at 150 feet and this slope is maintained right to the coast. The low Table-land of Vallam to the south-west of the delta slopes to east. The soils of this area range from the rich alluvium of the Kāvēri valley to the dry red soils of the taluks of Kulittalai, and Pattukkottai.

The perennial waters of the Kāvēri river, supplemented by favourable north-east monsoon rains, have made the delta one of the most enduring agricultural areas of the world. Though the sea-board has not offered much in the way of maritime ports, the Vēdāraṇyam swamp in the south-eastern corner has stood since many centuries as a real boon by helping in the manufacture of natural salt.

---

1. This Chapter is mainly based on the material found in the Gazetteers of the South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjavur districts.

2. This river is now known as Kudamurutti. That this is identical with the Kaduvay is proved by the fact that a village called Andankoyil in the Papanasam taluk situated on the south bank of this river is mentioned by Appar as *Kaduvayk-karai-ten-Puttur* (i.e. Puttur, situated on the south bank of the Kaduvay) (*Devaram*, 5th Tirumurai, 62nd decade). Andan-koyil is mentioned in an inscription of Jatavarman Vira Pandya (c. 1318) as Tirup-Puttur (*ARE.* No. 290 of 1908).

3. O.H.K. Spate, *India and Pakistan, A General and Regional Geography* London, 1957, p. 721.

III

Political Background

The political set-up at the beginning of our period is not very clear. The Pallava sway under Dantivarman (c. 796-846) seems to have extended to this area. There was a Muttaraiya chief called Iḷaṅgo-Muttaraiyaṉ ruling over a portion of this area at the beginning of the 9th century as indicated by his inscriptions dated in his regnal years and found at Tirukkōḍikāval in the Kumbakonam taluk and Tiruchchennampūṇḍi, Tiruchchāturai and Sendalai in the Tanjavur taluk, Tanjavur District and Kīraṉūr in the Kulattur taluk, Tiruchirappalli District.[1] The Muttaraiyas are not heard hereafter ruling independently. They should have become subordinates of the Pallavas. The Pallava sway continued almost till the end of the 9th century under the reigns of Nandivarman III (846-69) and his successor Nṛipatuṅga (869-913). Some time before 870 Vijayālaya, the first member of the later Chōḷa dynasty, still a subordinate of the Pallavas, seems to have taken Tañjāvūr, probably from the Muttaraiyas. Though there are found in the area a considerable number of inscriptions belonging to the Pallava monarchs, we do not get any details concerning their administration. Perhaps this may be due to the chief centre of their rule being situated far away in the north at Kāñchipuram, and the old chieftaincies were let to retain their own patrimonies, provided they agreed to serve the Pallava kings as their tributaries.

For about twenty years beginning with the accession of Āditya I, the Chōḷa, in A. D. 871 the position of the Chōḷa as well as the Pallava in connection with this territory was indeterminate. Both seem to have come into frequent conflicts for supremacy.[2] This was once for all decided in favour of the Chōḷa at the battle of Śrīpurambiyam that took place about 895.[3] The first foundation stone for the Chōḷa empire was laid in the reign of Parāntaka I (907-955).[4] The Chōḷa army went up to Nellore in the north and to Kanyakumari in the south, and

much territory was added to the Chōḷa kingdom. During the last years of this reign the Rāstrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III invaded the country and advanced, if we are to believe his inscriptions, right up to Tañjāvūr, the capital city. Since all of Kṛishṇa's inscriptions are found to the north of the Gaḍilam, it may be inferred that the Chōḷa country proper was well guarded against the onslaughts of the enemy. The Chōḷa power, crippled for some years, gained new vigour under Sundarachōḷa (956–69) and Uttamachōḷa (970–85).

"With the accession of Rājarāja I we enter upon a century of grandeur and glory for the dynasty of the Chōḷa". The Chōḷa empire reached its largest extent under Rājarāja the Great (985–1014) from the Vēṅgi country in the north to Kanyākumari in the south, including south Mysore and a good part of Kēraḷa. The consolidation work was simultaneously started along with the conquests and annexations of foreign territories. The administrative organisation of the country was perfected by the creation of a well-equipped central staff. The whole country was surveyed and settled. In sum, 'in the organisation of the civil service and the army, in art and architecture, in religion and literature, we see at work powerful forces newly liberated by the progressive imperialism of the time'[4a] The reign-period of Rājēndra I (1012–44) is remarkable for the establishment of the Chōḷa-Pāṇḍya viceroyalty in the Pāṇḍya country, the naval expedition against the kingdom of Śrī-Vijaya and the foundation of the new capital city Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḷa-Puram. The three decades that followed Rājēndra I's reign were marked by incessant wars between the Chōḷas and the Chāḷukyas over the question of Vēṅgi.

The accession of Kulōttuṅga I to the Chōḷa throne in 1070 was a turnig-point in Chōḷa history. Vēṅgi became definitely a province of the empire. The Chōḷa-Pāṇḍya viceroyalty which had already broken, was replaced by the establishment of military colonies called *nilai-paḍai* all over the important routes of communication in the south. A fresh revenue survey was made all over the country. At the end of this reign the southern Karṇāṭaka country was lost to the rising Hoysaḷas. During the reigns of Vikramachōḷa, Kulōttuṅga II and Rājarāja II, from 1118 to 1178, the central control over the outlying parts of the empire was gradually lost, caused by the assertive and ubiquitous tributary chieftaincies all around. In the reign of Rājādhirāja II, the

involvement in a bitter civil war in the Pāṇḍya country between rival claimants turned out to be a great drain on the Chōḻa coffers and energy. Kulōttuṅga III (1178-1218) who succeeded Rājādhirāja II, interfered and was lost inextricably in the Pāṇḍya affairs. Towards the end of his reign Kulōttuṅga was faced with the aggressions of Māṟavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. For the first time in three centuries since the beginning of the 10th century, a foreign ruler entered into the Chōḻa country proper in this reign. So long the wars had been waged in the far south or north, without causing the slightest damage to this central part of the empire. But now the war was invited well into the home territory itself. Hereafter for four or five decades it was a struggle for the Chōḻa dynasty more for survival than to reign over their patrimony. A little before 1230 the Chōḻa ruler Rājarāja III was taken prisoner by his erstwhile subordinate, Kōpperuñjiṅga, the Kāḍava at Chēndamaṅgalam on the south bank of the Gaḍilam. The Hoysaḷa king Nārasimha II came to the help of the Chōḻa empire could continue no more. It was confined to the delta. In the north up to Chidambaram the Kāḍava chiefs were in full control. In the south considerable portion north of the Veḻḻāṟu went into the hands of the Pāṇḍyas. The western portion was under the control of the Hoysaḷas who had their southern capital at Kaṇṇanūr about nine miles north-east of Uṟaiyūr. In 1258 or so the Chōḻa country was raided by Jaṭāvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I. The Chōḻa rule came to an end in 1279, the latest known regnal year of Rājēndra III, the last Chōḻa ruler. For the remaining two decades of the 13th century the core of the Chōḻa country was in the hands of the Pāṇḍyas.

---

1. *ARE.* No. 39 of 1931; *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 529; *Ibid.*, V, No. 618; *Ibid.*, VI, No. 448; *IPS.* (Trans.), No. 237.

2. T. V. Mahalingam, *Kanchipuram in Early South Indian History*, (in print) p.215.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 216

4. The following account relating to the Chola history is mostly based on K. A. N. Sastri, *The Colas.*

4a. That the idea conveyed by this and the preceding two sentences is contradicted to a large extent by the central thesis set out in the following chapters has been brought to my notice through a friendly criticism by Dr. Burton Stein, Professor of history, University of Hawaii, U. S. A. The position is reviewed in the redrafted and enlarged concluding chapter.

IV

Mandalam

The 'Chō̤la–Maṇḍalam,' whose territorial extent has been fairly determined above, did not come into existence until 1009. Earlier the Chō̤la country was known by the name Chō̤lanāḍu (or Chōṇāḍu) and was smaller in extent. Of the Nāḍu units mentioned as belonging to the Chō̤la-nāḍu until 1009,[1] Uṛaiyūr-Kūṛṛam is found to be the westernmost unit. Tiruvāli-Nāḍu is the northernmost unit and Kuḷamaṅgala–Nāḍu is the southernmost one. It is remarkable that not a single Nāḍu belonging to Ma̤la-nāḍu on the north bank of the Kāvēri and to Kō-nāḍu in the south, south-western portion of the Chō̤la country is mentioned as belonging to Chō̤la–nāḍu. This cannot be attributed to paucity of inscriptional references to these Nāḍus. Many of these are mentioned in inscriptions before 1009, and either Ma̤la-nāḍu or Kō-nāḍu is found to accompany them to indicate the bigger politico-geographical unit,[2] instead of Chō̤la-nāḍu. Therefore it has to be surmised that the territories of the older Ma̤la-nāḍu and Kō-nāḍu chieftaincies did not form part of the Chō̤la-nāḍu in the 9th and 10th centuries. This state of affairs must have obtained even earlier, for which, however, we do not have inscriptional evidence; and the literary evidence is fragmentary.

An Ukkal inscription of Rājarāja I, dated 1009, relating to an order of the king to the defaulters among the landholders in the villages of *Brāhmaṇas, Vaikhānasas* and *Śramaṇas* in the whole territory under his rule, tells us that he issued the order to the said villages in Chōṇāḍu (i.e, Chō̤la-nāḍu), in the adjacent lands (or countries) that are included in Chōṇāḍu, in Toṇḍai-nāḍu, and in Pāṇḍi–nāḍu (*alias* Rājarāja–Vaḷanāḍu).[3] It may be noted in the inscription that Chō̤la-nāḍu is clearly distinguished from the adjacent lands included within it (just now). These adjacent lands could have been the territories of Kō-nāḍu, Ma̤la-nāḍu and Iruṅgōḷap-Pāḍi, and the units which came to be collectively known later as Naḍuvil-nāḍu.

Up to the 4th regnal year of Rājarāja I the Nāḍu units and the bigger political units such as Chōḷa-Nāḍu, Maḷa-Nāḍu, etc. were the only territorial elements found in the Chōḷa country. The country was nominally divided into two portions with respect to the river Kāvēri, i.e. the Nāḍu units were referred to as either the one in the north of the river (*vaḍakarai*) or the one in the south of the river (*teṉkarai*): *Vaḍakarai-Maṇṇi-Nāḍu*,[4] *Vaḍakarai*-Iṇṇambar-Nāḍu,[5] *Vaḍakarai*-Poygai-Nāḍu,[6] *Teṉkarai*-Tiraimūr-Nāḍu.[7] *Teṉkarai*-Tiruvaḷundūr-Nāḍu,[8] *Teṉkarai*-Tiraimūr-Nāḍu.[9] The name of the river itself is only rarely mentioned: Tiruvārūr-Kūṟṟam to the south of the Kāviri (*Kāviri-teṉkarai*) in Chōḷa-nāḍu.[10] In all cases the Kāvēri is certainly found to be the river implied. But Pāmbūr-Nāḍu which is to the south of the Kāvēri is referred to in many records as *Vaḍakarai*-Pāmbūr-Nāḍu, i.e. Pāmbūr-Nāḍu on the north bank.[11] There are two possible explanations for this nomenclature: Either the river referred to was the Arichil which is to the south of Pāmbūr-Nāḍu. Or at some early period the river Kāvēri flowing to the south of Pāmbūr-Nāḍu changed its course to flow to the north of the Nāḍu. Most probably the second explanation represents the real position. In that case the actual period of the change of the river course is not definitely known because of meagre evidence. The misnomer, however, was given up in the reign of Rājarāja I with the advent of the Vaḷanāḍu set-up. It is used for the last time in an inscription dated 990,[12] as far as the available evidence goes.

The Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam is referred to for the first time in an inscription of 1009.[13] Along with this, it seems, some of the conquered territories were given new names; Toṇḍai-nāḍu *alais* Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam. Pāṇḍi-nāḍu *alais* Rājarāja-Maṇḍalam, Nuḷamba-Pāḍi *alias* Nigarilichōḷa-Pāḍi and Īḷam *alias* Mummuḍichōḷa-Maṇḍalam.[14] During the reign of Rājēndra I, Gaṅga-Pāḍi was given the name of Muḍikoṇḍa-chōḷa-Maṇḍalam;[15] Taḍigaivaḷi (or Taḍigai-Pāḍi), the name of Vikrama-chōḷa-Maṇḍalam;[16] and Nuḷamba-Pāḍi, the name of Nigarilichōḷa-Maṇḍalam.[17] We hear an officer called *Maṇḍala-mudali* in connection with the Maṇḍalams other than Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam. An inscription of Kulōttuṅga I informs us that the king issued an order in his 12th year (1082) from Kāñchipuram to a Toṇḍaimāṇār who was acting as the *Maṇḍala-mudali* at Taḷaikkāḍu *alias* Rājarājapuram is Muḍikoṇḍachōḷa-Maṇḍalam asking the later to constitute a new *Brahmadēya* and make necessary entries in the *Puravu-vari*; and that the same king issued an-

other order in his 34th year (1104) to the then *Maṇḍala-mudali*, Rājēndrachōḷa-Brahmādirājar asking him to make entries, regarding some additional grant of land to the same *Brahmadēya*, in the *Puravu-vari* of Muḍikoṇḍachōḷa-Maṇḍalam.[18] Similarly a *Maṇḍala-mudali* (of Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) is mentioned in another inscription of the same king.[19] But there is no reference in any available inscription to a *Maṇḍala-mudali* of Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam, obviously because this part of the empire was under the direct administration of the king through the *Puravu-vari* department of the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam.

The difficulty met with above in determining the exact extent of the Chōḷa–Maṇḍalam is mainly due to the fact that the "Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam" which replaced "Chōḷa-nāḍu" is only rarely mentioned in inscriptions after the formation of the Vaḷanāḍus which find almost regular mention along with the Nāḍu units included within them. Even after the formation of the Vaḷanāḍus the nominal division of the country into two with respect to the Kāvēri was observed such as *Vaḍakarai*–Rājēndrasimha–Vaḷanāḍu,[20] *Teṇkarai*–Nittavinōda–Vaḷanāḍu,[21] *Teṇkarai*-Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu,[22] etc.

1. A List of these units is appended to this Chapter.

2. *Vide infra*, Chapter VII.

3. *SII.*, Vol. III, No. 9, p. 14, *11.* 4-5; *Chonattum Chonattup-padumpur(a)-ani-nadukalilum Tondainattilum Pandi-nadana Rajaraja Valanattilum, Pappana-urkalilum Vaikhanasa-urkalilum Savannar-urkalilum . . .*

4. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 7

5. *Ibid.*, No. 172

6. *ARE.*, No. 84 of 1930-31

7. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 91

8. *IPS.*, No. 28

9. *ARE.*, No. 47 of 1925

10. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 617.

11. *Ibid.*, III, Nos. 100, 110; *Ibid.*, XIII, Nos. 44, 108

12. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 108. - A suggestion may be made that the course of the river changed after this date and before the year 1014 when Pambur-nadu is mentioned first in Uyyakkondar Valanadu without the attribute *vadakarai* (*SII.*, Vol.II Nos. 69 & 94) as argued in T. V. Mahalingam, "The Nagesvaraswamy temple" *Journal of Indian History*, XLV, (1967), pp. 73-74.

13. *ARE.*, No. 22 of 1922

14. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 92.

15. *EC.*, Vol. III, Tn. 34.

16. *EC.*, Vol. IX, Ht. 142.

17. *EC.*, Vol. X, Kl, 106 (a).

18. *EC.*, Vol. XIV, Yelandur 146.

19. *IPS.*, No. 126.

20. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 6.

21. *ARE*, No. 125 of 1931-32.

22. *Ibid.*, 47 of 1930-31.

APPENDIX I

Nāḍus in Chōḷa-nāḍu

Ārvala-Kūṟṟam	792	14/*EI*. 18
	991	149/*SII*. 13
Āvūr-Kūṟṟam	969	196/*SII*. 13.
	988	235/1912
Ingaṇ-Nāḍu	996	158/*SII*. 7
Iṇṇambar-Nāḍu	903	92/*SII*. 12
Kiḷār-Kūṟṟam	932	235/1915
	995	304/1911
Kuḷamaṅgala-Nāḍu	973	928/*SII*. 7
Maṇṇi-Nāḍu	936	361/1921
Pāmbuṇi-Kūṟṟam	919	99/*SII*. 3
	998	216/1921
Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu	943	970/*SII*. 7
Poygai-Nāḍu	c. 900	43/*SII*. 13
Poyyil-Kūṟṟam	941	108/*SII*. 3
Puṟaṅgarambai-Nāḍu	939	106/*SII*. 3
	985	145/*SII*. 3
Tirunaṟaiyūr-Nāḍu	789	97/*SII*. 2
	c. 900	96/*SII*. 13
Tiruvāli-Nāḍu	995	126/1941-42
Tiruvaḷundūr-Nāḍu	998	216/1921
(Tiru-)Arūr-Kūṟṟam	998	158/*SII*. 7
Tiruvindaḷūr-Nāḍu	878	100/*SII*. 12
	998	2/*SII*. 3
Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam	926	72/*SII*. 14

V

Nadu

Importance :

The 'Nāḍu' (with its synonym 'Kūṟṟam') is the very key to the political geography of the Chōḷa country. It was a very important limb of the administrative system of the period under study and it was the basic unit of the then agrarian society. For a clear understanding of the subject it is necessary to distinguish and recognize at this stage itself the two different but interlinked aspects regarding this unit, viz. Nāḍu, the territorial unit and *Nāḍu*, the assembly. In inscriptions the distinction is well maintained by the use mostly of the term *Nāṭṭār*[1] to indicate the latter.

Nadu and Kurram, synonymous :

Before taking up the territorial unit for consideration, the view taken here that the Kūṟṟam is a synonym of the Nāḍu may be considered. The very fact that the assemblies of both these units were called *Nāḍu* dispels any doubt about the identification made. The evidence from epigraphical records amply supports it. Thus in an inscription (A.D. 997) of Rājarāja, the village Chiṟu-Paḷuvūr is said to be in Kuṉṟa-Kūṟṟam and in the subsequent passage it is stated another village Teṉpāḷaṉpāḍi was in the 'same Nāḍu'[2] to indicate that the village was in the 'same Kūṟṟam'. Again, Kuḍavāyil, a village in Chēṟṟrūr-Kūṟṟam[3] is said to belong to the same 'Nāḍu' referring to the previously mentioned Chēṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam to which also belonged Chēṟṟūr.[4] According to a Tañjāvūr inscription,[5] Kōṭṭārakkuḍi was in Paṭṭaṇak-Kūṟṟam in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu and Tirukkaṇṇaṅguḍi was in the same Nāḍu. It may be doubted that the Nāḍu here refers to the Vaḷa-Nāḍu. The doubt is not sustainable, for the Larger Leiden grant puts definitely Tirukkaṇṇaṅguḍi in Paṭṭaṇak-Kūṟṟam.[6] There are a large number of

similar instances which certainly point to the fact that Kūṟṟam is another name of Nāḍu. A recent study takes the Kūṟṟam to be the major division and the Nāḍu, its sub-division.[7] But the author does not give the reasons for his opinion nor does he cite any authority for the same. But there is not the slightest hint regarding this idea in the available epigraphical evidence. The writer might have based his idea on the fact that Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam on the one hand and Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu, Aga-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu and Puṟak-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu on the other overlapped (Map-3) and that Kuṟukkai-Kūṟṟam and Timichūr-Nāḍu likewise mutually overlapped (Map-5). But these overlappings were due to the rearrangement of the concerned units which is discussed elsewhere in this chapter.[7a]

Number :[8]

By A.D. 1300 we get references to about 140 Nāḍus (including Kūṟṟams) in the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam and about 65 in the Naḍuvil-nāḍu area. An examination of the number of these units at intervals from A.D. 800 gives a fair idea of the evolutionary character of these units.

PERIOD	UNITS IN CHOLA-MANDALAM	UNITS IN NADUVIL-NADU
A.D. 800	2	0
A.D. 850	plus 0	plus 3
A.D. 900	plus 27	plus 11
A.D. 950	plus 27	plus 6
A.D. 1000	plus 13	plus 11
A.D. 1014	plus 36	plus 4
A.D. 1050	plus 6	plus 4
A.D. 1100	plus 2	plus 4
A.D. 1150	...	plus 10
A.D. 1200	plus 11	plus 2
A.D. 1250	...	plus 4
A.D. 1300	plus 12	plus 5

From the above table it may be noted that by A. D. 1000 there are references in records only to half the number of the units that are known in A. D. 1300 in both the areas. In the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam we get thirty-six more units by 1014. By 1050 there are six more. In the course of the next two and a half centuries only twenty-five new units are added to the list. It is difficult to explain the small number found till 1000. Our knowledge is limited probably because of the smaller number of records that are available till that time. And our knowledge of the additions during the period from 1000 to 1014 is due to the Tañjāvūr inscriptions of Rājarājā I, which contain detailed geographical material. But the slow rate of growth in the next two hundred and fifty years could not be attributed to want of sufficient records, for we know for certain that the output of royal as well as private records was on the increase from one reign to the next, beginning from the rule of Rājarāja I. So, the inevitable conclusion is that the density of population in the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam had reached, for the optimum conditions prevailing then, its saturation point, so to say, in the first half of the 11th century, after which the rate of growth was obviously slow. In the Naḍuvil-nāḍu, however, new units were coming into existence at a faster rate till the middle of the 12th century A. D., after which the rate is a bit slow. The new units are found to appear mostly in relatively less fertile areas, like Vaḻḻuvappāḍi-Nāḍu (Maps-1 & 2); Kuṟunāgaṉ-Nāḍu (Map-1); Vēmbār-Kūṟṟam, Ūṟṟattūr-Nāḍu and Kāṇakkiḻiyūr-Nāḍu (Map-2); Iḍaikkā-Nāḍu and Vāvalūr-Nāḍu (Map-5); Tuṇḍa-Nāḍu and Viḻandaiyil–Kūṟṟam (Map-6); Dānava-Nāḍu (Map-8); etc. Thus it has to be understood that they were not created out of old units by division and rearrangement; they came up afresh.

Area :

The area of the Nāḍus ranged from about 10 square miles to about 300 square miles. There is so bewildering a variety in their extent that it is difficult to arrive at an 'average' of the Nāḍu area. Thus in the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam, among sixty-eight Nāḍus, for which the respective areas could be determined with a fair amount of definiteness, five Nāḍus range in area between 8 and 12 square miles; twenty-four, between 15 and 20 square miles; twenty-three, between 25 and 30 square miles; ten, between 35 and 40 square miles; one has an area of about 50 square miles; one, about sixty-five; two, about seventy; one, hundred and eighty; and one, three hundred square miles. If we leave, for the sake of con-

venience, the higher range commencing from 50 square miles and calculate the average of the remaining areas, it comes to about 24 square miles. In the Naḍuvil-nāḍu, out of fifteen Nāḍus, eight Nāḍus have an area of about eight square-miles; three, about fifteen; one, twenty; one thirty; one, forty-five; and one, eighty square miles. Here the average comes to about twelve square miles. With some exceptions the bigger Nāḍus are found in relatively less fertile territory and in most cases they are on the fringe, so to say, of the inhabited space of both the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam and Naḍuvil-nāḍu.

Village content:

The fertility and favourable irrigation conditions in a Nāḍu, it seems, determined the number of villages it contained. Thus in the delta the Nāḍus contained relatively a larger number of villages compared with those higher up the Kāvēri river. In the delta, the Nāḍus contained on an average one village for every two square miles; elsewhere, it was one for every three, four, five, or even six square miles. In the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam, a fairly exhaustive enumeration gives a total of 1,070 villages for about 140 Nāḍus and in the Naḍuvil-nāḍu it is 223 villages for about 65 Nāḍus.

Boundaries:

The Nāḍus, except in a few cases, did not have natural boundaries. A cursive glance over Maps 7, 10 and 11 will show that most Nāḍus lay on both the banks of a watercourse, the only natural phenomenon in this area. Only in the case of the two major rivers Kāvēri and Peṇṇai the Nāḍus which abutted them had them as their boundary. Except in a solitary case (Nallāṟṟūr-Nāḍu which lay on both the banks–Map-10) the Kāvēri formed the boundary of all contiguous Nāḍus through its course. It is curious that even the South Veḻḻāṟu which is taken to be the dividing line of the Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya countries did not constitute as a boundary of the Nāḍus that lay along its upper course (Map–4). Equally remarkable is the case of the Koḻḻiḍam river which is certainly the biggest watercourse in the delta (Maps-3 and 10).

Transfer of villages from one Nadu to another:

The evidence bearing on the transfer of villages between Nāḍus is very sparse. Even in the available few cases the nature of transaction is

not expressly mentioned so. Thus it has to be surmised that if two contiguous Nāḍus are found to contain villages bearing the same name there was some interchange of the particular villages at some time. The surmise can be proved beyond doubt only when the concerned villages are identified and located on modern maps. Otherwise, the surmise might turn out to be wrong, for it is not unlikely to have the existence of two different villages bearing the same name in two different Nāḍus. With this precaution the following instances may be considered.

Tirukkōlili was in Iḍai–Aḷa–Nāḍu up to A.D. 1250.[9] It is found mentioned to be in Vaṇḍāḷai-Vēḷūr–Kūṟṟam in a record of A. D. 1301.[10] The transfer should have taken place some time between the two dates. Tiruvaikā was a village in Iṉṉambar-Nāḍu till 1211[11] and seven years later, in 1218, it was in Aṇḍāṭṭu Kūṟṟam.[12] Perumpaṉṟūr was in Vēḷūr-Nāḍu in 934.[13] Paṉṟūr was in Iṅgaṇ–Nāḍu in 996.[14] If both the villages are identical, which is possible, here is a third instance of transfer. Tiruvēdikuḍi which was situated in Ārkkāṭṭu–Kūṟṟam in A. D. 890[15] is found in Kiḷār–Kūṟṟam by A.D. 896.[16] Erumbiyūr which was in Vaḍa–Kavira–Nāḍu till 992[17] seems to have been transferred to Viḷā–Nāḍu by A. D. 1010.[18] Kurukāḍi was in Kiḷār–Kūṟṟam till 1065[19] and thirty years afterwards it is found in Tañjāvūr-Kūṟṟam.[20] Kaḍalaṅguḍi *alias* Viḍēlviḍugu-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam was a *Brahmadēya* in Nallāṟṟūr-Nāḍu according to a 7th year record (c. 950) of a Parakēsarivarman.[21] This *Brahmadēya* which included also Tiruvēḷvikkuḍi is found mentioned in later records as belonging to Kuṟukkai-Nāḍu even in the last quarter of the 12th century,[22] excepting a sole record of A. D. 1069[23] which puts it in Nallāṟṟūr-Nāḍu. Tiruveḷḷaṟai belonged to Vaḍavaḷi–Nāḍu till the reign of Kulōttuṅga I (c. 1070-1120)[24] and in 1194 it is found in Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam.[25] Tirunāgīśvaram was in Tiraimūr-Nāḍu till 1018,[26] and after eight years it was transferred to Pāmbūr-Nāḍu.[27] Tirukkōḷambam is found in A.D. 938 situated in Pērāvūr-Nāḍu[28] and in A.D. 1133 in Tiraimūr-Nāḍu.[29] Kūḍalūr and Kāñchivāyil were in Pērāvūr-Nāḍu in 1018[30] and in Tiruvaḷundūr-Nāḍu in A. D. 1129[31] and 1236[32] respectively. Tirukkaḷar is found till 1181 in Puṟaṅgarambai-Nāḍu.[32a] and seems to have been transferred before 1223 to Neṉmali-Nāḍu.[32b] In 931 Tiruneṟkuṉṟam is mentioned in Āṇmūr-Kūṟṟam[32c] and in the 12th century A. D. it is found in Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-Nāḍu.[32d] Tiruveṭpūr which was in Valla-Nāḍu till 785[32e] is found to lie in Teṉ-Kavira-Nāḍu by 994.[32f] Kaṟkuṟichchi belonging to Valla-Nāḍu till 942[32g] is found to belong to Teṉ-Kavira-

Nāḍu by 1079 and thereafter.[32h] Though the transfer of the villages in all these instances are only inferred, the inferences are well-founded, for all the villages considered are situated on the borders of their respective Nāḍus. The basis of these transactions is not known. Considering the time span of five centuries and the total number of Nāḍus (about two hundred) involved the fourteen cases on record are really insignificant.

Along with these, three more allied cases deserve consideration. The *Brahmadēya* village Īśānamaṅgalam (*alias* Tiruchchenduṟai) according to two records dated respectively A.D. 921 and 956 is said to have got severed from Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam and to have had some dealings with Tarambaṟṟūr-Nāḍu which is expressed by the phrase *Tarambaṟṟūr-Nāṭṭu-paḍaiy-ēviya.*[33] The word *paḍai* in this phrase means ordinarily 'army' and *ēviya* means 'to command'. The phrase then means 'that commanded the army of Tarambaṟṟūr-Nāḍu.' This could not certainly be the true meaning in the present context. Tarambaṟṟūr-Nāḍu is not referred to in any other record. But Īśāna-maṅgalam is found in Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam itself according to a record of Rājēndra I (c.1033)[34] and continued so with its new name Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Chaturvēdi-maṅgalam till at least 1121.[35] Similarly Tirukkaḍavūr which is in Ākkūr-Nāḍu (Map-10) is given the attribute *Ambar-nāṭṭu-paḍaiy-ēviya*[36] as also in a slightly varied form, *Ambar-nāṭṭ-uḷ(a)ppaḍam-ēviya.* In both these instances there was some sort of transaction involved, the nature of which is inexplicable. The physical transfer of the village concerned is not possible, for in the case of Tirukkaḍavūr there was a whole Nāḍu, viz. Kuṟumbūr-Nāḍu (Maps 10 and 11) in between Ākkūr-Nāḍu and Ambar-Nāḍu. This might be the case even of Tarambaṟṟūr-Nāḍu. Another village Tattakuḍi is mentioned in two records[37] as *Ārkkāṭṭuk-Kūṟṟattup-paḍay-ēviya Tattakuḍi.* Tattakuḍi might have belonged to some Nāḍu other than Ārkkāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam. At present it can only be said that Īśāna-maṅgalam, Tirukkaḍavūr and Tattakuḍi, though they were situated in their original Nāḍus, had originally contracted some relations respectively with Tarambaṟṟūr-Nāḍu, Ambar-Nāḍu and Ārkāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam.

Tiruppuṟambiyam in Aṇḍāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam belongs to a slightly different category. In almost all records referring to it, it is mentioned as the *Dēvadāna* Tiruppuṟambiyam that got separated from Aṇḍāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam (*Aṇḍāṭṭuk-Kūṟṟattu-niṉṟu-niṅgiya*).[38] Here the suggestion may

be made that the village, since it became a *Dēvadāna*, was separated from the revenue jurisdiction of the concerned Nāḍu. A eleventh year record of Kulōttuṅga III (c. 1189) gives the interesting information that Paḷaiyāṟu in Āmba-Nāḍu (Ambar-Nāḍu) was given in exchange (*talai-māṟu-viṭṭa*) for Kīḻ-Paḷaiyāṟu in Tirunaṟaiyūr-Nāḍu.39 These two Nāḍus are separated by Veṇ-Nāḍu and Pāmbura-Nāḍu (Maps 7 and 11). The reason for the exchange is not known. In this connection the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu grant of Rājēndra I may be referred to wherein it is stated that Paḷaiyaṉūr which was a hamlet of Singaḷāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam was separated from the latter village and made a *Dēvadāna* of the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu temple. The *Sabhā* of Singaḷāntaka-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam were assured by the king that another village would be given them in exchange (*talaimāṟu . . . . . kuḍuppadāka*).40 Could the present exchange be a similar one ?

Sub-divisions :

There are three *Nāḍus* in the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam having each two sub-divisions: Kalāra-Kūṟṟam, Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam and Poygai-Nāḍu. Kalāra Kūṟṟam contained *Kīḻ-Kūṟu* (Eastern division) and *Mī-Kūṟu* (Western division). The nāḍu was divided almost into two halves, Tiru-Ādikuḍi and Aṉbil belonging to the *Kīḻ-Kūṟu* lying in the eastern half and Chiṟukavūr, Maṇalkāl and Tirumaṅgalam belonging to the *Mī-Kūṟu* lying in the western half (Map-3) The sub-divisions of both the Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam 42 and Poygai-Nāḍu43 were known as *Kīḻ-Pilāṟu* and *Mī-Pilāṟu* (Eastern and Western *Pilāṟu* respectively). In both the Nāḍus the villages belonging to the Eastern and Western *Pilāṟus* lay in the eastern and western portions of the respective Nāḍus. But Chembiyan-Kūṟṟūr which was in the *Mī-Pilāṟu* of Kalāra-Kūṟṟam is found to lie among the villages belonging to the *Kīḻ-Pilāṟu*. Perhaps there might have happened some re-alignment. The basis of these sub-divisions could not be administrative convenience, for there are many Nāḍus larger than the ones under consideration which did not have any sub-divisions. The clue may be found in the interpretation of the term *Pilāṟu*. *Pilāṟu* (also spelt as *Palāṟu*) was an irrigation channel. In a record of 1267 a *Pilāṟu* is said to issue from a *Kuḻumi* (sluice)44 There are some records referring to such and such *Pilāṟu* belonging to such and such *Kaṇṇāṟu*(a major irrigation channel). 45 So, it may be suggested that the sub-division was based upon the important irrigation channel of the Nāḍu concerned, taking the villages lying through its upper course to belong to the *Mī-Pilāṟu* and

those lower down to the *Kīḻ–Pilāṟu*. This is in a way confirmed by the nature of the sub-divisions of Koḻuvūr–Kūṟṟam in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam[46] *viz.* Mī-Kuṇḍāṟu and Kīḻ-Kuṇḍāṟu, so called obviously with respect to the river passing through it. The two *kūṟus* of Kalāra-Kūṟṟam might have been akin in nature to the sub-divisions of Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam and Poygai-Nāḍu. There is another Nāḍu, Ādanūr-Kūṟṟam, which had the *Kīḻ-Kūṟu.*[47] Since there is only one record referring to this Nāḍu, it is not possible to know whether it had the *Mī-Kūṟu* also

A record of 909 mentions two sub-divisions of Valla-Nāḍu, *viz. Kavir-pāl* and *Kaḷḷap-pāl.*[48] Tiruvēḷppūr, Tiru-Gōkarṇam and Kaṟkuṟichchi were situated in the *Kavir-pāl* of this Nāḍu.[49] There are no references to the villages of the *Kaḷḷap-pāl* of this Nāḍu. On the other hand the *Kaḷḷap-pāl* of (Teṉ)-Kavira-Nāḍu is mentioned in which division Kaṟkuṟichchi is found to lie.[50] It may be suggested that both the Nāḍus had the two sub-divisions, *Kavir-pāl* and *kaḷḷap-pāl.* These divisions seem to have been based upon the names of two communities. In fact, a record mentions two *kaḷḷas* of Kaṟkuṟichchi.[51] One Atira-*kaviraṉ* is mentioned in another record.[52]

Pairs :

There are some Nāḍus weich go in pairs. Superficially they look like sub-divisions, but a close consideration reveals that they are really distinct Nāḍus, though related to each other to some extent. The first pair is Mīy-Cheṅgili-Nāḍu (Western Cheṅgiḷi-Nāḍu) and Kīḻ-Cheṅgiḷi-Nāḍu (Eastern Cheṅgiḷi–Nāḍu).[53] Since both the Nāḍus are mentioned in some records[54] simultaneously they are to be taken as separate Nāḍus. A record refers to the *Nāḍu* assemblies of both the Nāḍus.[55] The relative positions of the Nāḍus as located on the map justify their names. Teṉ-Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu (southern Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu) and Vaḍa-Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu (Northern Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu) are also to be treated as two distinct Nāḍus since both find simultaneous mention in a record.[56] But a twelfth century record mentions Nāñjil in Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu.[56a] The location of Nāñjil is in Vaḍa-Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu.[57] Since both the Nāḍus are mentioned from at least the middle of the 10th century A.D. without reference to Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu,[58] the two Nāḍus were certainly separate entities. The unique occurrence of Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu might be due to the fact that it referred to in common parlance only the Northern unit. In fact a record of 1314 mentions Nāñjil in Vaḍa-Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu.[58a] Mīypoḻil-Nāḍu

is referred to in two inscriptions dated 1014. There is a single record dated in 1026 mentioning Teṉ-Mīypoḻil-Nāḍu, i. e. southern Mīpoḻil-Nāḍu.[59] It is difficult to surmise whether there took place a subsequent bifurcation of the original Nāḍu, since we do not get any reference to a corresponding northern Unit. Teṉ-Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu and Vaḍa-Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu[60] form a pair. But there are records dated in 1014 referring to Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu alone.[61] A record datable to c. 928 has reference to Vaḍa-Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu.[62] So the pair was not the result of any bifurcation subsequent to 1014. Alternatively there was not even clubbing together of the two about 1014, since the two units existed even after.[63] The apparent discrepency may be explained that the two units formed at times some sort of a union. This is probably the same case with Vaḻḻuvappāḍi-Nāḍu which is mentioned in the years 1184 and 1214.[64] But there is a record of 1199 mentioning Kīḻ-Vaḻḻuvappāḍi-Nāḍu[65] and another referring to Mēlai-Vaḻḻuvappāḍi-Nāḍu in 1214 itself.[66]

In the case of Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu and Mēl-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu there existed no kinship between them. For, they were not contiguous units (Map-5). Both the Nāḍus contain villages named Āṇmūr which caused most probably the names of their respective Nāḍus. Just for making distinction between the two Nāḍus, it seems, one was called 'Eastern' and the other, 'Western'. Mēl-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu seems to be relatively a late-comer, for it is mentioned for the first time in a record of 1136[67] Since Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu is mentioned in 1015 itself, it may be guessed that by about that time Mēl-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu had come into existence. Before this, Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu was simply known as Āṇmūr-Nāḍu[68] which was used at times even in the 12th and 13th centuries.[69] There is another similar pair like the above one, *viz.* Vaḍa-Kavira-Nāḍu and Teṉ-Kavira-Nāḍu, separated by two or three Nāḍus (Maps-3 & 4).

For the pairs relating to Āṟāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam (Nāḍu Nos. 151-153) and Naṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam (Nāḍu Nos. 186-87) there is not much evidence. The case of Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu (Nāḍu Nos. 45-48) is an interesting one. There are three Nāḍus, viz. Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu, Aga-Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu and Puṟak-Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu apparently related to one another. Of the villages mentioned as belonging to Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu, Andavanallūr alone is possible of location (Map-3). This place is mentioned in records ranging from 917 to 1020 in connection with this Nāḍu,[70] after which there is no reference to it in any record yet known. The position of this place is such that it occupies

clearly the territory of Uṛaiyūr-Kūṛṛam, for the villages Tirupparāyttuṛai (A.D. 937), Aṛiñjikai-chatur-vēdimaṅgalam (c. A.D. 960), Koḍiyālam (c. 10th century) and Amaṇkuḍi (A.D. 930) all surrounding Andavanallūr are said to belong to Uṛaiyūr-Kūṛṛam from the beginning.[71] The obvious conclusion, then, should be that Uṛaiyūr-Kūṛṛam and Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu overlapped. It might be possible to come to a definite conclusion in this matter, if the other villages of Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu could be located on map. Even without that, it is possible to know more about the nature of the overlapping, if we consider the names of Aga-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu and Puṛak-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu, literally meaning Inner Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu and Outer Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu respectively. Peruṅguḍi was in Aga-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu in 924.[72] This place seems to have become a hamlet of Rājāśraya-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam (*alias* Tirukkaṛkuḍimalai) in Uṛaiyūr-Kūṛṛam by about 1014.[73] Ādavattūr, Vayalūr and Tirukkaṛkuḍimalai all belonging to Uṛaiyūr–Kūṛṛam[74] surround Peruṅguḍi as seen in the map (Map-3). Thus Peruṅguḍi is really in the 'Inner' (*Aga*) Nāḍu, i.e. that part of Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu lying inside Uṛaiyūr-Kūṛṛam. On the other hand Kaḷḷikuḍi and Puṅgaṇūr belonging to Puṛak-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu are situated outside Uṛaiyūr-Kūṛṛam, justifying the attribute 'Outer' (*Puṛa*). By this conclusion Andavanallūr must belong to Aga-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu, which is however not possible of verification in the absence of any inscriptional reference to it. This curious phenomenon may be explained that at some early date Uṛaiyūr-Kūṛṛam was a small one in area and Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu was lying adjacent to it on its western and southern sides, and when the former gained in importance (perhaps due to Uṛaiyūr being the capital city of the Chōḷa kingdom) and area the places originally belonging to Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu were recognised for some more time as such. Aga-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu is mentioned for the last time in an inscription of A.D. 1048.[75] After that date, that part of Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu which lay inside Uṛaiyūr-Kūṛṛam must have got merged with the latter.

Regrouping :

The case just considered may be an instance of the rearrangement of Nāḍus. There are three more instances. Timichūr in Timichūr-Nāḍu (Map–5) is mentioned in a sole record of c. 961.[76] There is no other record referring to Timichūr-Nāḍu. But Timichūr is found in c. 1050 to belong to Kuṛukkai-Kūṛṛam.[77] So it may be that by A.D. 1050 Timichūr-Nāḍu became merged with Kuṛukkai-Kūṛṛam. There was a Mēṛkūr-Nāḍu till 1012 containing Adi-araiya-maṅgalam (Tiruvadi) and Chiṛudhāma-nallūr (Map-9).[78] Adi-araiya-maṅgalam with its altered name Ādhirāja-

maṅgalya-puram is found belonging to (Kīḻ)-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu in 1035 and thereafter.[79] So in the interval between 1012 and 1045 Mēṛkūr-Nāḍu must have merged with Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu. Kīḻkūr-Nāḍu to the east of Mēṛkūr-Nāḍu (Map-9) had in it Pullāli in the first half of the eleventh century A.D.[80] Pullāli is said to be a hamlet of Chōḻakulavalli-nallūr in Paṭṭānpākkai-Nāḍu in a record datable to the end of the 13th century A.D.[81] Paṭṭāṇpākkai-Nāḍu (*alias* Pavitramāṇikka-Vaḷa-Nāḍu) is mentioned first in a record of 1062.[82] The position of Pullāli is such that it is well within the territory of Paṭṭāṇpākkai-Nāḍu. This, coulped with the fact that Kīḻkūr-Nāḍu is not mentioned in any other record, drives us to the conclusion that it lost its identity about the middle of the eleventh century A.D. and got merged with the newly emerged Paṭṭāṇpākkai-Nāḍu.

There is a record at Vālikaṇḍapuram dated 1241 in the reign of Rājarāja III which according to the Epigraphist purports to be "the order of Śāyaṇṇa-Daṇḍanāyaka and Śēṇa-Daṇḍanāyaka to the *nāṭṭavar* of Kīḻkūṛṛu in Vēmbār-Nāḍu regarding the regrouping of the three Nāḍus, viz., Kīḻkūṛṛu-Nāḍu, Uṛattūr-Nāḍu and Perumaṅgala-Nāḍu into two."[83] The text of the inscription does not warrant the interpretation of 'regrouping'. The reading Kīḻkūṛṛu-Nāḍu among the three Nāḍus is doubtful since that part is damaged very much and the first two letters of the word are *mē* and *la*. Uṛattūr-Nāḍu must be read as Ūṛṛattūr–Nāḍu.[84] The text should more correctly be interpreted to mean that the two Daṇḍanāyakas issued an order to the *Nāṭṭavar* of the *Kīḻkūṛu* of Mēmbār-Nāḍu (same as Vēmbār-Kūṛṛam) that their *paṛṛu* (assessable lands) should be assessed for the year (*ippaṛṛu ivvāṇḍu koḷḷum-paḍikku*) at the same rate as (any) two of the three Nāḍus would be assessed (*im–mūṇṛu–nāṭṭilum iraṇḍu-nāḍu cheydapaḍi cheyak-kaḍavadāka*). So, as the evidence stands at present, there is no record expressly referring to regrouping or rearranging of any Nāḍu during the period of our study. The few instances of rearrangement available are only inferred from circumstantial evidence.

The nature of the Nadu region :

It may be well understood from the foregoing considerations that there is ample material in records regarding the territorial data pertaining to Nāḍus. There is, however, not even a single record to indicate what kind of region the Nāḍu was. The elucidation of the

problem of the Nāḍu assembly hinges to a large extent upon the question relating to the basis of the 'form' of the territorial unit, Nāḍu. It is generally held that the Nāḍu was a unit of administration got by dividing the country for administrative purpose. The implication is that the ruling people should have been instrumental for such a division of the country under their rule.

There are some very late traditional accounts preserved in the Mackenzie Manuscripts regarding the artificial division of the Toṇḍai-Maṇḍalam into twenty-four Kōṭṭams and seventy-nine Nāḍus by the Kuṛumbas. But these accounts are not supported by any evidence, from either the voluminous literature or equally voluminous epigraphical records that preceded them. From inscriptional records it is known that there were about hundred and eighty Nāḍus in Toṇḍai-Maṇḍalam in the 12th-13th centuries A.D., though the number of Kōṭṭams comes to about twenty-four. It may not be out of place to mention here that the number seventy-nine or seventy-eight relating to the total of the Nāḍus is found to accompany Milāḍu and Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam also (in titles and attributes) such as *Eḻupattonbadu-Nāṭṭu*-Vaḷava-kōṉ,[85] *Eḻupattonbadu-nāṭṭu*-Milāḍu,[86] Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam-*Eḻupatteṭṭu-Nāḍu*,[87] etc.

That there is some evidence that the administration of the country in our period was carried on the basis of the Nāḍu units cannot be denied. But this alone is not enough to justify the view that they were artificial, king-made, divisions of the country. As has been mentioned earlier, the areas of the Nāḍus varied from one another very much. Even allowing for extreme cases, there seems to have been very little uniformity as far as the areas of these units are concerned. And it has been shown that there were very few instances of rearrangement of the Nāḍus, even those instances having nothing to do with the Government. If the Nāḍus were really artificial administrative divisions, we should expect most of the major watercourses like the Koḷḷiḍam, the Kaḍuvāy, the Veḷḷāṛu, etc., to form as the boundaries of one or other of the units. This is not the case which has been pointed out already. And this phenomenon is the strongest evidence against holding them to be simply artificial administrative divisions. Apart from these aspects there are two more related things to be considered to decide the nature of the Nāḍu units, their names and the headquarters.

The names of all the Nāḍus in our area, excepting a few, are derived from the names of some village or other. Of the exceptional cases, Nāḍus like Aḷa-Nāḍu, Iḍai-Aḷa-Nāḍu and Kuṟuñji-Aḷa-Nāḍu seem to have got their names from some villages which were salt-pans (*Aḷam*). Mīmalai-(Nāḍu) was obviously called so because of its position to the west (*Mī*) of the hillock Īṅgōy-*Malai* (Map-1). The name of Mīkōṭṭu-Nāḍu (or Mīkōḍu-Nāḍu) is likewise to be explained. *Kōḍu* means, among other things, a river bank. The Nāḍu which lay to west of the bank of the Kāvēri might have been known as Mīkōṭṭu-Nāḍu (Map-1). There are four Nāḍus which seem to have been named after some persons: Kuṟunāgaṉ-Nāḍu, Muḍichōḷa-Nāḍu, Vīrachōḷa-vaḷa-Nāḍu and Viḷupparaiya-Nāḍu. These might have been due to re-naming, for we know the Nāḍu which was simply called as Kuṉṟa-Kūṟṟam till 992[88] came to be called by 1009 and thereafter as Uttuṅgatuṅga-vaḷa-Nāḍu[89] most probably after a surname of Rājarāja I. Whether Maṇṇi-Nāḍu got its name from the river Maṇṇi is doubtful, since only a small portion of this river is inside this Nāḍu (Map-6). Then there are Dānava-Nāḍu, Kavira-Nāḍu, Tuṇḍa-Nāḍu, Vaḍavaḷi-Nāḍu, Vēḷā-Nāḍu and Veṇ-Nāḍu, the names of which are not possible of clear explanation. 'Kavir', as has already been noted, seems to be the name of a caste or community.

The fact that almost all Nāḍus are named after some village is likely to be interpreted that the 'name-giving' villages were prominent in their respective Nāḍus and stood in the position of headquarters. Whether the interpretation is warranted deserves consideration. Among the two hundred and odd Nāḍus of our area, there are references to only about sixty-six 'name-giving' villages. Even these villages are mentioned just like other villages without implying any importance derived from their being the chief villages. There is not a single inscription which would connect even vaguely the activities of the *Nāḍu* assembly with some chief village or the activities of the Government with the same. There are, however, two inscriptions which mention that Aruḷmoḻi-Mūvēndavēḷār, an *adhikāri* of Rājarāja I conducted enquiries into the affairs of villages (or *Ūr?*) (*ūrkaḷai-viṇavā-yirukka*) in A.D. 1002 and 1003 respectively when he was stationed at Paṭṭaṇam in Paṭṭaṇa-Nāḍu in Ōymā-Nāḍu[90] and at Perumaṇḍai-Nāḍu in Veṇkuṉṟak-Kōṭṭam.[91] Both these Nāḍus belong to Toṇḍai-Maṇḍalam. Whether the villages Paṭṭaṇam and Perumaṇḍai in these two instances were the camp-sites of the officer just because they happened to be the headquarters of the Nāḍus concerned or they were otherwise important, is not known,

There are eleven Nāḍus, viz. Ākkūr-Nāḍu, Kuṛukkai-Nāḍu, Mangala-Nāḍu, Nallūr-Nāḍu, Pāmbūr-Nāḍu, Tirunaṛaiyūr-Nāḍu, Tiruvaḷundūr-Nāḍu, Valivala-Kūṟṟam, Pēringūr-Nāḍu, Tiruveṇṇainallūr-Nāḍu and Vāgūr-Nāḍu whose so-called chief villages were *Brahmadēyas*. The formation of a *Brahmadēya* meant the relinquishment of proprietory as well as administrative rights on the part of the donor in favour of the Brāhmaṇa donees. A new *Brahmadēya* could not have been formed in a place which was already an administrative headquarters of a Nāḍu. It may be mentioned in this connection that Uṛaiyūr, Paḷaiyāṟai (*alias* Muḍikoṇḍachōḷapuram), Tiruvārūr, Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr (i. e. Chidambaram), Kāñchipuram, etc., which were administrative centres of the State in some way or other were none of them Brahmadēya or other free-hold places.

The etymology of the words 'Nāḍu' as well as 'Kūṟṟam' may be expected to throw some light on the nature of the Nāḍu region. As a verb 'Nāḍu' means 'to seek after' or 'to approach'. But this meaning is not helpful since *nāḍal* (or *nāṭṭam*), not 'Nāḍu', is the verbal noun of the verb '*nāḍu*'. On the other hand 'Kūṟṟam' may be taken to be the verbal noun of the verb *kūṟu* which means 'to divide'. Hence Kūṟṟam could denote an artificial division. Even if we concede for argument's sake that the Kūṟṟams were artificial divisions, they were only in the minority. There were thirty-two Kūṟṟams out of about hundred and forty total units in Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam; nine out of sixty-five units in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam; only one out of about hundred and eighty units in Toṇḍai-Maṇḍalam; and none in about twenty-seven units in Kongu.

Nadu--Agricultural region :

The above discussion does not help us to pinpoint the nature of the 'region' that the Nāḍu was. It is usually considered that 'Nāḍu' has the generic sense of 'land' or 'country'. But we have some good evidence from literature that 'Nāḍu' signified something more than this generic aspect. In a *Puṛanāṇūṛu* verse,[92] a Chēra king is extolled as a scion of a family of benevolent rulers who had the good fortune of being obliged by the hills, the forests and the 'nāḍu' under their rule.[93] Here 'nāḍu' is clearly distinguished from hills and forests, obviously implying that it denoted the civilized and inhabited space of the country. And this is supported by the *Paṭṭinappālai* wherein it is stated that the Chōḷa king Karikāla created 'nāḍu' (*nāḍu-ākki*) by clearing forests (*kāḍu-koṇṛu*).[94] Taking clue from

this, can it not be suggested that the Nāḍu was basically an agricultural region? If the suggestion is valid, then the Nāḍus could not have been artificial administrative *divisions*; they could be only groupings of agricultural settlements, whose formation would have been influenced by natural factors conducive to agriculture, like slope, soils, water supply, etc. This suggestion is well warranted as will be shown in the sequel after dealing with the problem of Nāḍu, the assembly.[95]

Nadu, the assembly:

The *Nāḍu* has been taken to be a sort of territorial assembly,[96] which functioned in the territorial unit known by the same name.[97] It has also been suggested that the assembly might have been constituted by the representatives of each of the villages in the territorial unit coming together[98] or by the more influential residents of the unit[99] And there is another suggestion that the assemblies of *Brahmadēya, Dēvadāna, Paḷḷichchanda, Kaṇimuṟṟūṭṭu, and Vēṭṭappēṟu* villages and the *Nagara* were subject to the administrative control of the Nāḍu.[100] Before proceeding to discuss the functions of the *Nāḍu* vis-a-vis the Government, an attempt may be made by analysing the material bearing on the subject, to consider whether the above suggestions could not be improved further and come to a definitive conclusion.

The *Nāṭṭār* figure in almost all copper-plate inscriptions recording royal grants of land, along with some other groups. Though the royal communication is usually addressed to all the groups inclusive of the *Nāṭṭār*, only the latter 'group' receive the communication and proclaim the grant after fixing boundaries of the granted land, i. e. they endorse, so to say, the grant made, as an authority. The problem then is to find out the 'group' which could have possessed the implied power of the authority within the Nāḍu. The groups found mentioned in the Tirumālpuram inscription of Uttamachōḷa (c. 984)[101] and the Larger Leiden grant of Rājarāja I (c. 1006),[102] are four in number: 1. *Nāṭṭār*, 2. *Brahmadēyak-Kiḻavar*, 3. *Dēvadāna-Paḷḷichchanda-Kaṇimuṟṟūṭṭu-Vēṭṭappēṟṟ-ūrkaḷilār*, 4. *Nagaraṅgaḷilār*. The Tiruvālaṅgāḍu Copper-plate grant of Rājēndra I[103] adds the member (*Paḷavara-Śālābhōgam*) to the third group. Of the four groups the second group clearly belongs to the eleemosynary type of villages. In the pharse denoting the third group the last component *ūrkaḷilār* qualifies each of its preceding members and does not denote of itself a separate member of the group. The phrase, then, has to be translated as

'those belonging to the villages set apart as *Dēvadāna*, *Paḷḷichchanda*, *Kaṇi-muṟṟūṭṭu*, *Vēṭṭappēṟu* and *Śālābhōgam*'. These villages were certainly of eleemosynary type. The fourth group represented the mercantile villages., i. e. towns. The analysis brings to our attention the glaring absence of an important and ubiquitous group, *viz.* that of the *Veḷḷānvagai* villages. It has to be pointed out, for a full grasp of the issue, that out of about thirteen hundred villages in our area, only about two hundred and fifty villages were full-fledged *Brahmadēyas*, about fifty villages were *Dēvadānas* and about twenty-six, *Nagaras*. There were olny a few *Paḷḷichchanda* and *Śālābhōgam* villages. In the case of *Kaṇi-muṟṟūṭṭu* and *Vēṭṭappēṟu* types there is no whole village on record; there are references to some lands of this type. In view of this last fact. it is to be inferred that the third group or for that matter the other groups also need not be taken to be representatives of whole villages. They were representatives of only 'types' (or 'groups') of communities.

It is reasonable to expect in a gathering of the representatives of the whole society of a Nāḍu, the representatives of the tax-paying agricultural landholders, viz. the *Ūrār*. A suggestion may be made that the word '*ūrkaḷilār*' in the phrase regarding the third group denotes the *Ūrār*. Even *prima facie*, this suggestion is not sustainable, for the *Veḷḷānvagai* villages were not so insignificant as to place them with the third group, when the *Nagaras* find separate mention. And the grammatical construction of the phrase does not admit this suggestion. Again, there is the Paḷḷankōyil (Chōḷa) copper-plate grant assignable to the tenth century A.D., which mentions the groups (in the first person) thus: *nāṭṭōm*, *brahmadēyak-Kiḻavarkaḷōm*, *dēvadānap-paḷḷichchanda-kaṇimuṟṟūṭṭu-vēṭṭappēṟṟilōm*.[104] In the Anbil plates of Sundara Chōḷa (c. 960) the royal address to the groups runs like this: *brahmadēyakkiḻavarkku nāṭṭārkku, dēvadānap-paḷḷichchandak-kaṇimuṟṟūṭṭu-ūrkaḷilārkku*.[105] Lower down in the same record, the same groups are spoken of, in the first person thus: *brahmadēyakkiḻavarōmum*, *nāṭṭōmum*, *paḷḷichchanda-dēvadānak-kaṇimuṟṟūṭṭilōmum*.[106] These two instances clearly show that '*ūrkaḷilār*' does not form a separate component and that it only qualifies the preceding members. Basing on the above facts, it is proposed here that the *Nāṭṭār* were none other than the representatives of the *Veḷḷānvagai* villages.

This view is contradicted in a way by the suggestion of Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, already referred to, that the *Nāḍu* was

constituted by the representatives of all the villages in the Nāḍu. This suggestion is based on the evidence of the Larger Leiden Grant, wherein it is mentioned that all the twenty-six villages in Paṭṭinak-Kūṟṟam signed the grant-deed through their accountants.[107] Of the twenty-six villages, ten were *Brahmadēyās*, which were also represented in the *Nāḍu* according to the suggestion. But this can be easily explained away by taking that the accountants of the *Brahmadēya* villages signed the deed not for the *Nāṭṭār* but for the *Brahmadēyak-kiḷavar*, who were one of the four groups present on the occasion.

There are many records which refer to only the *Nāṭṭār* and the *Brahmadēya-Kiḷavar* (or *Agara-Brahmadēyattār*).[108] The other groups are omitted just because they were insignificant. The presence of the *Brahmadēya-Kiḷavar* along with the *Nāṭṭār* so frequently cannot be accounted for unless we equate the Nā*ṭṭār* with the *Veḷḷānvagai* land-holders. This can be made more clear by the following example. In an inscription at Allūr in the Tiruchirappalli District, dated A.D. 974, an order of the king (Uttamachōḷa) is communicated through his officer, Mummuḍichōḷa Iḷaṅgōvēḷ, to the *Brahmadēyak-Kiḷavar* and the *Nāṭṭār* of Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam asking them to make a tax-free grant of land in Chandira-maṅgalam which was a part of Allūr.[109] Both the groups mentioned act accordingly. In this transaction which concerned chiefly the *Veḷḷānvagai* village of Allūr, the *Ūrār* of the village were not a party. This apparent discrepancy could be explained only by the suggestion made above. There is another unimpeachable evidence from two inscriptions one dated 1310 from Kīranūr in Kulattur taluk, Tiruchirappalli District and the other dated 1330 found at Pūvālaikkuḍi in the Tirumayam taluk, same District.[110] The Kīranūr inscription relating to a grant made by the *Nāḍu* of Vaḍa-Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu to the temple at Kīraṇūr, tells us that the grant was made by the *Ūr* assemblies of Nāñjil, Peruñchēvūr, Vīraik-kuḍi, Chuṇaiyakkuḍi and Oḍuvūr *alias* Vīrarājēndran-Kaḷḷikuḍi, who were qualified for the Nāḍu of Vaḍa-Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu (. . *Nāṭṭukku-chamainda Nāñjil-ūrkhu-chamainda-ūrōmum peruñchēvūr-ūrkku-chamainda-urōmum*, and so on). According to the Pūvālaikkuḍi inscription, the *Nāḷṭār* of the Vaḍa Paṟṟu-Nāḍu (a part of Kūḍalūr-Nāḍu) instituted a service in their behalf in the local temple and provided for it by a grant of land in their Nāḍu. The grant was endorsed by the *urāy-ichainda-ūravarkaḷ* of the villages Kūḷipiṟai, Tēṇūr, Matiyāṇi, Arachamīkāmaṇ-nilai and Chevvalūr-Mēlanilai belonging to the Nāḍu. These two records prove that the *Nāṭṭār*

were really composed of the *Ūrār* (or the *Ūr* assemblies) of the concerned Nāḍu.[111]

That the *Nāṭṭār* were really *Veḷḷānvagai* landholders is proved beyond doubt by another inscription of 1239 found at Mannārguḍi in the Tanjavūr District wherein it is recorded tha the *Nāṭṭavar* of the *Taṉiyūr* Rājādhirāja-chaturvedimaṅgalam (same as Mannārguḍi) represented to a grand assembly consisting of the local *Sabhā* and the *Nāṭṭavar* of some five Nāḍus that they could not carry on their 'agricultural' profession (*veḷḷā-mai–cheydv–kuḍiyirukkap–pōgutillaiyeṉṟu*) due to the exacting nature of the tax-collectors.[111a] This is the reason why the signatories to a *Nāḍu* transaction are all found to belong to the *Veḷḷāḷa* community and the accountants of the *Nāḍu* bear the *Vēḷan* title.[112] Thus it can be stated that the *Nāḍu* assembly was a communal group like the *Sabhā* and a professional group like the *Nagara*. There was of course this important difference that while the *Sabhā* and the *Nagara* were local nature and confined to single villages, the Nāḍu had a wider base transcending village limits.

If the *Nāḍu* were a *Veḷḷānvagai* group, the question may be raised why they are confined to only their respective Nāḍu units, when similar groups existed in the neighbouring units. It is really a fact that the *Nāḍus* functioned only within the limits of their Nāḍus at least till the end of the eleventh century A. D. The answer to the question is closely related to the basis ef the Nāḍu region already considered. It was suggested that the Nāḍus were agricultural regions formed of groupings of agricultural settlements. Since the Nāḍus covered only small areas, it is possible that each group of agricultural settlements consisted mostly of kinsfolk. That is, each Nāḍu was basically a cohesive group of agricultural people tied together by marriage and blood relationships, the so-called chief villages forming the core of each group at the beginning. Incidentally, it may be pointed out that only on this hypothesis can a satisfactory explanation be given for the so many caste and communal sub-divisions of today which are mostly territorial in origin. Thus then, because of the cohesive character of the segment of the society which each Nāḍu contained, the *Nāḍu* functioned only within the limits of the respective territorial units. But from the beginning of the 12th century the *Nāḍus* functioned at times transcending their territorial limits through the assemblies of *Chittiramēḻi-Periya*-Nāṭṭār. The *Periya–Nāṭṭār* were none other than the *Nāṭṭār* of the whole country assembled together, and the prefix "Chittiramēḻi" (liberally the 'beautiful plough') indicated the true nature of the body.[113]

Constitution of the Nadu :

Evidence is scanty regarding the mode of the constitution of the *Nāḍu*. According to the above proposition, all the members of the *Ūr* assemblies of a Nāḍu may be expected to be included in the assembly, *Nāḍu*. The number of persons endorsing a transaction of an *Ūr* may be considered to be the total number of members of the concerned *Ūr*. Using this standard it is possible to know the strength of some *Ūr* assemblies from records. In the inscriptions from which the following tabulated material is taken, the endorsing members expressly speak of themselves as *ūrkkuch-chamainda-ūrvarōm*, i. e. we the *ūravar* qualified for the *Ūr*.

year A.D.	Ūr of	No. of membrs	Reference
1114	Kaṇichchappākkam in Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu	8	*SII.*, vol. VIII, No. 324
1124	Kuḍanagar in Kāḻiyūr-Nāḍu in Kāliyūr-Kōṭṭam	6	*SII.*, vol. VII, No. 96.
1126	Ariyāvūr in Kāyirumpēḍu-Nāḍu in Kāliyūr-Kōṭṭam	5	*SII.*, vol. VII, No. 97
1160	Kōnilam in Innambar-Nāḍu	6	*SII.*, vol VIII, No. 226
1222	Muṉṉiyūr in Āvūr-Kūṟṟam	7	*SII.*, vol. VIII, No. 207
1265	Anukkāvūr in Anukkāvūr-Nāḍu in Veṉkuṉṟa-Kōṭṭam	4	*SII.*, vol. VII, No. 104
1285	Chōḻakulavalli-nallūr (in Paṭṭānpākkai-Nāḍu.)	30	*SII.*, vol. VII, No. 761

Chōḻakulavalli-nallūr was a big village with many hamlets, hence the big size of its *Ūr*. On an average, it seems, the *Ūr* consisted of six members. Whether all these members were represented in the *Nāḍu* is not clear. There are some inscriptions dealing with the transactions of the *Nāḍu*, which contain the names of members of the assembly who endorsed

the transaction. An inscription of 1202 mentions fourteen members endorsing a transation of the *Nāḍu* of Teṇ-Kavira-Nāḍu.[113a] Another one of 1267 mentions twenty members in connection with the same *Nāḍu*.[114] In this connection a damaged inscription at Agastiyānpaḷḷi in the Tanjavur District is interesting, which mentions about twenty-four members of the *Nāḍu* of Kuṉṟūr-Nāḍu.[115] From the names of the villages that each of these twenty-four members hailed, it seems, each village sent two representatives to the *Nāḍu*. It is not certain whether this was the general rule in the case of all *Nāḍus*.

A peculiar feature relating to the *Nāḍu* in the area called Kōṇāḍu may be noted here. Many inscriptions mention *Araiyas* of some Nāḍus. An inscription of 1176 mentions an *Araiyan* of Kuṉṟiyūr-Nāḍus.[116] Another one of 1153 gives the details that the *Nagaras* of Virudarājabhayaṅkara-puram requested the *Araiyakaḷ* of Vaḍa-Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu to protect a charity of theirs made in favour of the local temple.[117] The *Araiyakāḷ* of the three *kūṟus* of the village of Pulivalam are referred to in an inscription (1237).[118] More than all these, an inscription from Kīraṉūr in the Kulattūr taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, dated 1245, is important.[119] This record relates to an agreement entered into between the *Ūrs* of nine villages in Uṟattūr-Kūṟram in Kīḷ-Kōṇāḍu and the *Ūrs* of ten villages in Vaḍa-Chiṟuvāy-Nāḍu along with the *Araiyakaḷ* of both the Nāḍus, by which both the *Nāḍus* bound themselves to be responsible for the payment of the taxes *Kaḍamai, kuḍimai, antarāyam*, etc. remitted on some lands granted as *dēvadāna* to a goddess' shrine. It was also agreed that should ever the unity among them be broken, the *Ūrs* were to be responsible for the taxes individually. It is the *Araiyakaḷ* who declare the above agreement, though the *Ūrs* were also present. It should be noted that there were only six *Araiyakaḷ*, four belonging to Uṟattūr-Kūṟram and two to Vaḍa-Chiṟuvāy-Nāḍu. From the fact that these *Araiyakaḷ* came from six different villages, they may be taken to be the representatives of their villages. But in the final endorsement there are found some more members from each of the six villages signing the document. Including the *Araiyakaḷ* there were twenty-two attestors from Uṟattūr-Kūṟram and twenty-six from Vaḍa-Chiṟuvāy-Nāḍu. In an inscription of 1284, mention is made of the *Araiyakaḷ* who were qualified for the *Ūrs* (*Ūrkkuch-chamainda-Araiyakaḷ*) of the villages Kīḷaik-Kurundaṉpiṟai and Mēlaik-Kurundaṉpiṟai.[120] A Tirumayam inscription mentions the

Araiyakaḷ who were the watchmen of the Nāḍu (*Nāḍu-Kāppār*).[121] From these records, it may be concluded that the *Araiyakaḷ* who were in charge of the policing duties of the Nāḍu were also included in the *Nāḍu* assembly due to their being prominent landholders of their Nāḍu.[121a]

From the available evidence it can be only said that the *Nāḍu* functioned collectively. There is no reference to a president or head, if any, of any *Nāḍu*. An inscription mentions *Nāṭṭut-tiruvaḍi* which is liable to be misconstrued as the president of a Nāḍu.[122] But in this context it is used only as an honorific attribute, meaning the 'sacred feet of the members of the *Nāḍu*.' From the fact that in almost all inscriptions a *Nāṭṭuk-Kaṇakku* (accountant of the *Nāḍu*) writes the transactions of the *Nāḍu*,[123] it may be understood that an accountant was a regular employer of all the *Nāḍus*. A person having the designation of *Nāṭṭu-Viyavaṉ* occurring in the Kāśākkuḍi Plates of Nandivarman II Pallavamalla (753) has been taken to be the headman of the *Nāḍu*.[124] But in an inscription of Rājakēsarivarman, a *Viyavaṉ* writes a document at the command of the *Ūr*.[125] So, the *Nāṭṭu-Viyavaṉ* could only be an accountant. We do not hear any other servant of the *Nāḍu*.

Functions of a Nadu:

In some inscriptions the *Nāḍus* figure as nominal custodians of some charities made by some others.[126] They are just invoked to protect them in the same way as the *panmāhēśvaras* or the *śrīvaishṇavas* are invoked in many other inscriptions. Rarely do the *Nāḍus* receive and administer endowments from private persons, by remitting taxes on receipt of the tax-money.[127] There is an interesting inscription of 994 which records that a person from Tiruvaḷundūr-Nāḍu repaired some channel of the tank Kavir-Kuḷam and made a gift of land for the maintenance of the tank. It is said the donor deposited the *āvaṇa-ōlai* (sale deed) pertaining to the land with the *Nāṭṭār* of Teṉ-Kavira-Nāḍu, asking the latter to protect the charity.[128] We get many references to donations made by the *Nāḍu*, mostly to temples.[129] If lands are donated, they are put under the category of *nāṭṭiṟaiyili*: The *Nāḍu* remit taxes on the land granted and take the burden of paying the taxes remitted.[130] An interesting case of this kind has been noted already in connection with the problem of *Araiyakaḷ*. The expenditure incurred by way of such charitable acts was defrayed by collecting a due known as *nāḍāṭchi*, *nāṭṭu-viniyōgam* or *nāṭṭuviyavasthai*.[131] There is an interesting inscription relating to a

slightly different charitable act of the *Nāḍu*. That is, the *Nāḍu* of Valla-Nāḍu is said to have taken the burden of the due *Chūṟai-vari* (perhaps a war levy) due from the *śivabrāhmaṇas* of a temple.[132] Sometimes the *Nāḍu* assist temple management in leasing out some temple land to somebody as *kuḍiniṅgā-kāṇi*[133] or in selling the same.[134] In an inscription of 1218 we find the *Nāḍu* of Valla-Nāḍu offering protection to the cultivating tenants (*kuḍi-makkaḷ*) of temple lands at Tiruvaraṅguḷam.[135] Regarding the functions of the *Nāḍu* other than the charitable acts, there is an inscription of Rājarāja II (c. 1149) wherein it is stated that the *Nāḍu* of Vaḍa-Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu decided any offence against the property or person in the villa ge of Ambaṇavar-nalva. yalūr should be punished by confiscation of some land in favour of the local temple.[135a] What provoked this decision is not known.

Nadu and the State:

It has been pointed out that the *Nāḍu* undertook to pay the remitted taxes in the case of lands donated as *Nāṭṭiṟaiyili*. But to whom they had to pay is not mentioned expressly in any of these records. That the *Nāḍu* were responsible for the taxes to the State or more correctly to the State's agents is indicated by some inscriptions. Thus the *Naḍu* of Kōṇāḍu *alias* Kaḍalaḍaiyādilaṅgai-koṇḍa-chōḷa-vaḷanāḍu made along with the *Nagaras*. and *Agara–Brahmadēyas* a grant of land as tax-free to a *maṭha* by undertaking to pay any future taxes demanded by the rulers of the day (*aṉṟāḍu-kōmaṟṟavar*).[136] A Kuḍimiyāmalai iuscriptiyn of Jaṭavarman Vīra Pāṇḍya (c. 1257) throws light on the question who were the *Kōmaṟṟavar*.[137] It is stated in this record that the *Ūr* of Vichalūr which was a *dēvadāna* of a temple could not pay the stipulated dues to the temple and to the Government, because of bad times and left their lands to to lie follow. One Vaippūr-Uḍaiyār, who held the Nāḍu (*nāḍu-piḍitta*) was requested by the *Ūr* to help them by repairing tanks and channels and to be their landlord, the *Ūr* being allowed to cultivate their lands as his tenants. But this arrangement did not work. After some time two persons, Dēvar Vāṇādarāyar and Uḍaiyār-Gāṅgēyar, came to take possession of the Nāḍu (*Nāḍu-paṟṟi-pukunda*) as King's agents (*rāja-kōmaṟṟa-māy*) and demanded taxes for the year as per the assessment of the *Nāḍu*. Finding no other way out, the *Ūr* sold some of their lands to a temple to pay off the demand. These three agents are called as *Mudalikaḷ* in the latter portion of the inscription. An inscription of 1267 mentions the *Madalikaḷ* who possessed the Nāḍu (*nāḍu-uḍaiya–mudalikaḷ*).[138] In an

inscription of Māṛavarman Soundara-Pāṇḍya II (c. 1245) from Tirumayam it is stated, that a *Daṇḍanāyaka* of the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Sōmēśvara, called Iravidēva–Daṇḍanāyakkar, said to be in charge of the local Nāḍu (*in-Nāḍu-uḍaya*) i. e. Kāna Nāḍu, was present in a big assembly of *Nāḍus*, *Nagaras*, *Grāmas*, etc. deliberating on a temple issue.[139] Since all the above mentioned instances come from a border area of the Chōḷa country and from a period when the Chōḷa power was waning it may be suggested that the so-called agents of the State were there only temporarily to levy dues under the authority of the conquering rulers. But there is an inscription of Parāntaka I (c. 917) at Tiruvāmāttūr in the Villupuram taluk of the South Arcot District, which mentions a Chōḷaśikhāmaṇi–Pallavaraiyaṉ as one who had got the local Nāḍu (*in–Nāḍu–peṛṛa*), *viz.* Vāvalūr-Nāḍu.[140] So, the above instances may be taken to imply that the Nāḍus acted as administrative limbs of the State.

The chief and in a way the only source of the State revenue of our period being derived from agricultural land, Nāḍu, the agricultural region, was naturally the main focus of the governmental system. And the *Nāṭṭār* (or Nāḍu) who were the lords of the soil came in handy for negotiation. The supreme authority of the Nāḍu over the land was tacitly acknowledged by the ruling kings. That is why a king or his subordinate addressed the *Nāḍu* first and next to it only the *Nagaras*, *Brahmadēyas* and others when they intended to make a tax-free grant of land. This fact is proved beyond doubt by most of the royal grants either on copper-plates or stone.[141] The *Nāṭṭār* were the final endorsing authority of the royal grant and only after their endorsement the grant was entered in State records as is seen from the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu copper-plate inscription of Rājēndra I.[142] The *Nāḍu* acted in these circumstances as the spokesmen of the cultivators. There is, however, not much evidence to know about the position and influence of the *Nāḍu* in matters of assessment and collection of land revenue by the Government.

That the Nāḍu was the State revenue unit is known from the use of the terms *Nāṭṭup-puravu*, *Nāṭṭu-vari* and *Nāṭṭuk-kaṇakku*. The first two terms meant respectively the revenue account of the Nāḍu and the tax account of the Nāḍu. The term *Nāṭṭuk-kaṇakku* was probably used to indicate both the accounts collectively. The tax and revenue accounts of a village were linked with those of the Nāḍu in which the village was situated. The *Ūr* of Pullamaṅgalam in Kalvāyil-Nāḍu remitted all taxes on a

temple land at the instance of a king's officer in 1223. It is said the necessary deductions were made in the *Nāṭṭu-vari* (*nāṭṭuvariyilum-iṟaṅgaṭṭu*).[143] A similar deduction from the *Nāṭṭupuravu* in the case of the same village is mentioned in an inscription of 1259.[144] That the accounts of a Nāḍu were interlinked with those of the State is shown by some inscriptions. An inscription dated 1263 from Kunnāṇḍārkōil contains the following details regarding an order of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. The king, by his order, diverted some dues from a temple that were being paid to the Government, for a service instituted in his name in the same temple. The king ordered entries regarding the remission in the *Variyilār-kaṇkku* and in the *Nāṭṭuk-kaṇakku*. *Variyilār-kaṇakku* is the State tax account register, for we know the *Variyilār* were the tax collectors of the Government.[145] A similar record of the same king comes from Tirthanagari in South Arcot District.[146] There is an interesting inscription from Śrīraṅgam belonging to the reign of the Hoysaḷa Śōmēśvaradēva (c. 1235) which purports to be an order of the king to the *Agara-Brahmadēyas* and the *Nāṭṭār* of Iḍaiyāṟṟu-Nāḍu regarding the collection of the *Nāṭṭu-mudal* made up of the *kaḍamai* and *āyam* dues of the Nāḍu.[147] It was ordered that the dues should be collected according to the *oṭṭu* (agreement or setlement) and a total quantity of 10,000 *kalam* of rice (20,000 *kalam* being the total paddy dues) was asked to be measured out to the palace granary. We are not informed who the collecting agents of the dues were. The term *oṭṭu* indicates that there was some kind of periodical settlement with each Nāḍu regarding the State levies. And this brings us to a consideration of the Government Officials posted in the Nāḍu.

It is from the titles that they held that one is able to get information about the duties of these officials in connection with the Nāḍus. We hear about three Nāḍu officials: *Nāḍu-vagai-cheyvār*, *Nāḍu-kūṟu-cheyvār* and *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṇi-nāyagam*. But the *Nāḍu-vagai* and the *Nāḍu-kūṟu* represent the same function, viz. settlement. This reduces the actual number of Nāḍu officers to two. Since a *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṭchi* (same as *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṇināyagam*) is mentioned along with a *Nāḍu-vagai* officer,[148] he must be considered as a distinct functionary. Most of the functions of these officers that we learn from inscriptions relate to temples. In an inscription of Kulōttuṅga I (c. 1116) a *Nāḍu-kūṟu* officer is found settling the affairs of a newly constituted *dēvadāna* and arranging for various services from the income from the land.[149] He was authorised to discharge this

function by the king through his *tirumugam*, by the *puravuvariyār* through their *uḷvari* (i. e. duplicate of entry made in the State tax register) and by the *maṇḍala-mudalikaḷ* through his *kaḍaiyīḍu* (i. e. deed for execution). In the Tirumukkūḍal inscription of Vīrarājēndra (c. 1069) a *Nāḍu-kūṟu-cheyda-adikārikaḷ* arranges for the various services in connection with the temple, the Vēdic school, etc. and gets the arrangement engraved on stone.[150] Similar functions of the *Nāḍu-vagai* officers relating to temple *dēvadāna* lands are recorded in some inscriptions.[151] These officers were also engaged in checking and auditing the accounts of temples under their jurisdiction. An inscription of the 30th year of Rājēndra I (c. 1042) found at Tirunāgīśvaram in Kumbakonam taluk is interesting in this connection.[152] It is said that an order (*niyōgam*) was received by the local *Nāḍu-vagai* officer from the *Adhikārikaḷ*, Rājēndramūvēndavēḷār asking the former to arrange for making some jewels for the deity from using the gold accumulated in the temple. The local officer acted as he was instructed. In the course of the narration of his further actions, another *Nāḍu-vagai* officer who made some arrangements in the same temple in the 12th year of the same king, i.e. in 1024 is mentioned. A Tirunāmanallūr inscription of Rājarāja I (c. 1009) gives the details of an audit of the temple affairs by a *Nāḍu-vagai* officer.[153] A *Nāḍu-vagai* officer is seen present in the meeting of the *Sabhā* of a *Brahmadēya* village.[154]

The *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṇi* officers are also known to us only in connection with temple affairs. Thus in the year 1018 in the reign of Rājēndra I, a *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṇi* officer audited the treasury and prepared an inventory of the jewels in the Tiruvīraṭṭānam temple at Tirukkōvalūr.[155] In the year 1024 in the same reign another *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṇi* officer made enquiries into the accounts of the Tiruttoṇḍīśvaram temple at Tirunāvalūr and arranged for the various services in the temple.[156] An inscription of 1229 records that a *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṇi* was present on an occasion when the management of a temple sold some of the temple lands to a *Nagara*.[157] An inscription from Tiruviḷāṅguḍi in Tiruchirappalli district dated 1013 in the reign of Rājarāja I reveals the fact that at the request made by the temple servants and the *Sabhā* of the village, a Chikāruḍaiyāṉ Tāyan Aḍigaḷ made some arrangements regarding the temple services and got the details engraved on stone.[158] This person is said to have been in the locality in charge of the *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṇi-nāyagam* office as a subordinate (*kanmi*) of the *Sēnāpati*, Muḍikoṇḍachōḷa–Viḷupparaiyar. From an inscription of Rājarāja I (c. 1002) found at Tiruvaḍandai in Chingleput District, we see both

the *Nāḍu-vagai* and *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṭchi* officers acting together.[159] They arranged for a festival called Rājarājan-Tirunāḷ after the King by collecting a tax from twelve *paṭṭanavan* families.

The functions of the Nāḍu officers considered so far are temple-oriented perhaps mostly due to the nature of material available which come all from temples and record temple affairs. Though one-sided, even these records reveal the fact that the officers were periodically transferred from one place to another and that they were accountable for their functions to some superior officer of the State. The designation of the *Nāḍu-vagai* (or *Nāḍu-kūṟu*) officer denotes that he was in charge of the land settlement affairs of the Nāḍu. Except a sole instance of the settlement of a *Dēvadāna* already referred to, there is no record as yet recovered referring to the settlement activities of this officer. It seems that the Nāḍu officers as a rule or at times were given each the charge of many Nāḍus. An inscription of Rājarāja I (c. 1011) from Gaṅgaikoṇḍān in the Tirunelvēli District mentions a *Nāḍu-vagai* officer who was in charge of some Nāḍus including Kiḻ-Kaḷak-kūṟṟam.[160] The number of Nāḍus in his charge has not been specified. Likewise, another record of the same king (c. 1012) found at Kāḷahasti in the Chittoor District refers to a *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṇi-nāyagam* who was in charge of some (not specified) Nāḍus including Āṟṟūr-Nāḍu.[161]

Nadu and pastoral group:

The evidence set forth so far gives some idea about the Nāḍu (territorial) units and the *Nāḍu* assemblies. The picture is not complete because of the fragmentary nature of the epigraphic material as yet available. Attempt has been made to show with good evidence that the *Nāḍu* units were basically agricultural regions. There is some more related material to support the affinal nature of the segments of society that the Nāḍu regions contained.

Next to the cultivating community comes the pastoral community which is more allied to the former and behaved more or less in a similar manner within the Nāḍu units. An inscription of 961 mentions that the *maṉṟāḍikaḷ* (shepherds) of Vāgūr-Nāḍu decided to donate a sheep each on the occasion of the ceremony of nuptials of their boys and girls.[162] There are two inscriptions of Parāntaka I (c. 928) which relate to some gift made collectively by the *nāṭṭū–maṉṟāḍikaḷ* of Aṇḍāṭṭu–Kūṟṟam.[163]

A Śrirangam inscription of 1184 is important in this connection.[164] This contains details regarding gift of a village as tax-free *dēvadāna* for the celebration of the *Tai* festival of the deity A.ḷagiya-Maṇavāḷap-perumāḷ in the Śrīraṅgam temple. The gift was made by the *śrī-gōpālas* (cattle-keepers) who had proprietory (*kāṇi*) rights in Vaḻḻuvappāḍi-Nāḍu. It was agreed by the donors who belonged to about forty villages[165] in the Nāḍu that the taxes remitted on the granted village should be paid by themselves in proportion to their strength in the different villages. The document relating to this grant was attested by the representatives of each village of the Nāḍu. The epigraphist suggests that the attestors should have constituted the assembly of Vaḻḻuvappāḍi-Nāḍu. Though there is no evidence in the record to support this suggestion, the fact that all the villages of the Nāḍu are represented in this transaction implies the existence of some kinship relation among the members of this pastoral group within this Nāḍu. The above-mentioned three records support this idea.

SPECIAL CASES

Perilamai Nadu:

Of the special cases, the first relates to the five Nāḍus mentioned in three Mannārguḍi inscriptions (c. 1239).[166] They are Jayaṅgoṇḍachō.ḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu, Rājādhirāja–Pēriḷamai–Nāḍu, Nālāyira–Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu, Āḷappiṛandāṉ–Pēriḷamai–Nāḍu, and Gaṅgaikoṇḍachō.ḷa–Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu. Of these, a namesake of the last mentioned Nāḍu is located to the west of Perumbaṛṛappuliyūr (Chidambaram), a Taṉiyūr, whose western hamlets were situated in this Nāḍu[167] (Map. 10). The other Nāḍus are not possible of location in the absence of reference to any places in them. From inscriptions other than Mannārguḍi ones, we hear, besides Gaṅgaikoṇḍachō.ḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu, two more Nāḍus, *viz.* Kiḍāraṅgoṇḍachō.ḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu and Madurāntaka-Pēriḷami-Nāḍu.[168] Kiḍāraṅgoṇḍachō.ḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu was to the east of Perumbaṛṛappuliyūr, the eastern hamlets of which were in it (Map. 10). Because the places in Madurāntaka-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu are not possible of identification on maps, it has not been located. But, since a northern hamlet of Perumbaṛṛappuliyūr was situated in it, it should be located to the north of the village. An inscription of 1219 mentions that the *Sabhās*, *māhēśvaras* and *Ūrs* of Kulōttuṅgachō.ḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu met in the temple of Tirunāraiyūr, a suburb of Vīranārāyaṇa-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam, a Taṉiyūr.[169] From this it may be guessed that Kulōttuṅga-chō.ḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu was to the south-west of Perumbaṛṛappuliyūr. An

inscription of 1036 in the reign of Rājēndra I refers to two of these Pēriḷamai-Nāḍus.[169a] Their names suggest that they should have existed at least from the reign of Rājēndra I (c. 1012-44).

In the case of the four Pēriḷamai–Nāḍus other than Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu mentioned in the Mannārguḍi inscriptions, it cannot be said they were located near about Perumbaṟṟappulliyūr, for we hear the *Nāṭṭār* of Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu again in 1276 in an inscription from Mannārguḍi itself.[170] This latter fact may suggest the location of Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu near about Rājādhirāja-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam (i.e. Mannārguḍi) which was also a *Taṉiyūr*.[171] The villages belonging to Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu, Kiḍāraṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu and Madurāntaka-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu are all found to be the hamlets of the *Taṉiyūr*, Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr. The fact that all the Pēriḷamai-Nāḍus were situated near the *Taṉiyūrs* and all the hamlets of at least one *Taṉiyūr* belonged to these Nāḍus near it, suggests some connection between the Pēriḷamai-Nāḍus and the *Taṉiyūrs*. The significance of the name Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu is interesting. The term *Pēriḷamai* has been taken to mean 'old men'. There is, however, no lexical authority or literary usage for this meaning. There are, however, two inscriptions at Tirukkaḍavūr in Tañjāvur District both dated 1177 which help us in this case. One of these mentions a memorandum submitted to the king by two hundred and forty *Veḷḷāḷas*.[172] The other refers to an agreement given by the *mahāsabhā* of Tirukkaḍavūr to two hundred and forty *Pēriḷamaiyār*.[173] Since both the records are dated in the same reign and since the transactions of both seem to be related to each other, it can be asserted with good authority that the *Pēriḷamaiyār* were the same as the *Veḷḷāḷas*. Though it is not possible to understand more about the formation of these Pēriḷamai-Nāḍus, the above consideration clearly supports the proposition that the Nāḍu was basically an agricultural region.

Kandam and Vattam:

These two referred to in some inscriptions are to be treated as synonyms of the Nāḍu, though we do not as yet have conclusive evidence regarding this. Three Kaṇḍams are mentioned as situated in Rājāśraya–Vaḷanāḍu: Chemburai-Kaṇḍam, Veḷḷaiyūr-Kaṇḍam and Veṉkōṉkuḍi-Kaṇḍam. All the three units are to the north of the Kāvēri. It seems Veṉkōṉkuḍi-Kaṇḍam got merged with Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam at a later stage. Mākāṉikuḍi which is mentioned in 1014 as belonging to Vēṉkōṉkuḍi-

Kaṇḍam[174] is found to lie in Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam in 1224.[175] None of these three Kaṇḍams is referred to after 1016. 'Khaṇḍa' as a territorial unit is mentioned in some inscriptions from Orissa.[176]

Two Vaṭṭams are found in this area. Of these, Pūdalūr-Vaṭṭam in Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vāḷanāḍu lay to west of Tañjāvūr-Kūṟṟam (Map-3). The other one, Chiṟṟāyal-Vaṭṭam, though not yet located, must be situated to the north of the Kāvēri, since the attribute *Vaḍakarai* (north bank) precedes it.[177] We do not get reference to the Vaṭṭam anywhere else.

Mikolai: [177a]

This cannot be treated as a separate Nāḍu, since among the four places mentioned as belonging to this, viz. Āḷikuḍi, Nelvāyil, Śrīkaṇṭha-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam and Tiruvāṇaikkā, all but Āḷikuḍi are certainly found to lie in Viḷā-Nāḍu.[178] And in two inscriptions it is prefixed to Viḷā-Nāḍu as Mīkōḷai-Viḷā-Nāḍu.[179] Mīkōḷai means west (*mī*) of Kōḷai. Kōḷai may be taken to stand for Kōḷi, another name of Uṟaiyūr. In this case Mikōḷai must be to the west of Uṟaiyūr. But the villages of Mikōḷai are to the north-east and east of Uṟaiyūr. One explanation is possible regarding this nomenclature. Viḷā-Nāḍu seems to be the shortened form of Viḷattūr-Nāḍu, since the latter is mentioned as early as 955 in an insceiption.[180] There was another Viḷattūr-Nāḍu in the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam itself (Map-6), in its eastern portion. Perhaps to distinguish between the two the one near Uṟaiyūr was given the prefix 'Mīkōḷai', which at times was used separately to indicate one and the same Nāḍu.

Merka-Nadu:

Mēṟkā-Nāḍu may be taken to mean 'Western Kā-Nāḍu'. There was a corresponding 'Eastern Kā-Nāḍu' i.e. Kīḻkā-Nāḍu which had in it Muḷḷūr on the north bank of the Koḷḷiḍam (Map-10). Sundarar (c. 9th century) refers to Muḷḷūr as Kāṇāṭṭu-Muḷḷūr (i.e. Muḷḷūr of Kāṇāḍu).[181] Ōmāpuliyūr, few miles to the west of Muḷḷūr, belonged to Mēṟkā-Nāḍu according to an inscription of 1217.[182] An inscription from Uḍaiyārguḍi, datable to the middle of the 10th century, mentions a Dēvaṇmaṅgalam in Mēṟkā-Nāḍu. Another inscription from the same place, dated 968, refers to Dēvaṇmaṅgalam, as the western hamlet of Vīranārāyaṇa-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Most probably the two villages are identical. From this it may be understood that the Kā-Nāḍu of

Sundarar's time got bifurcated into two some time before the middle of the 10th century. An inscription of 955 refers to Ādhirājamaṅgalya-puram (i. e. Tiravadi on the north bank of the Gaḍilam) in Mēṟkā-Nāḍu.[183] But here Mēṟkā-Nāḍu seems to have been mistakenly read by the editor of the record, instead of Mēṟkūr-Nāḍu to which the village belonged at the beginning.[184] If we leave this dubious case, Mēṟkā-Nāḍu, at the beginning, must have been small in size lying to the west of Kīḻkā-Nāḍu.

In the year 1052, Muḍikoṇḍachōḻa-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam (*alias* Peṇṇā-kaḍam) is found in Mēṟkā-Nāḍu.[185] Peṇṇākaḍam was in Peṇṇākaḍa-Kūṟṟam in 912.[186] Tiruppādirippuliyūr on the south bank of the Gaḍilam is mentioned in 1063 as lying in Mēṟkā-Nāḍu.[187] This indicates that Mēṟkā-Nāḍu had grown to considerable size by about 1063. This growth could be attributed to only artificial forces. Since the area covered by this enlarged Mēṟkā-Nāḍu was very sparsely inhabited, a viable administrative unit seems to have been obtained by bringing together all the settlements into one territorial unit. Uṟumūr which was in Nalvayalūr-Kūṟṟam in 1008[188] is found to belong to Mēṟkā-Nāḍu in 1144.[189] Similarly, Tirumudukuṉṟam in Paruvūr-kūṟṟam in 1011[190] is assigned to Mēṟkā-Nāḍu in 1148.[191] Both these villages might have been attached to Mēṟkā-Nāḍu simultaneously along with Peṇṇākaḍam and Tiru-ppādirippuliyūr. In the case of Tirumudukuṉṟam Paruvūr-kūṟṟam is also mentioned along with Mēṟkā-Nāḍu in all later inscriptions, which fact seems to reveal the true nature of Mēṟkā-Nāḍu. The area of this enlarged Mēṟkā-Nāḍu almost coincided with that of what later came to be called Virudarāja-bhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu, that was formed as an administrative division.[192] After the formation of this Vaḷanāḍu, the administrative significance originally attached to the Mēṟkā-Nāḍu was naturally lost. It was used afterwards merely as a geographical name without any political significane, at least in the case of the places which were already a part of some Nāḍus. On the other hand, villages on the south bank of the Gaḍilam remained solely in Mēṟkā-Nāḍu. Tiruvayindirapuram, Tirumāṇikuḻi and Vāṇavaṉ-mādēvipuram are three such villages. Vāṇavaṉmādēvipuram was in Mēṟkā-Nāḍu till 1119,[193] was transferred by about 1125 to Paṭṭānpāk-kai-Nāḍu[194] and retransferred to Mēṟkā-Nāḍu itself by 1130.[195] Tiruppā-dirippuliyūr was permanently transferred to Paṭṭānpākkai-Nāḍu by about 1068.[196]

Panaiyur Nadu :

This is also an artificial Nāḍu like Mēṟkā-Nāḍu. It is mentioned for the first time in 1015. Some time before this date the older Aruvā-Nāḍu had ceased to exist. The eastern portion of the Aruvā-Nāḍu was occupied by the newly emerged Vēśālip-Pāḍi[197] and the western portion was put under a new unit called Paṉaiyūr-Nāḍu. Thus, Vāvalūr-Nāḍu came to be included in Paṉaiyūr-Nāḍu in 1015.[198] Besides, two other neighbouring Nāḍus were also attached to this unit. Puṟaiyūr-Nāḍu, having Paravaipuram, is found in this in the year 1058.[199] Āṉāṅgūr-Nāḍu is mentioned in this in 1035.[200] The *Taṉiyūr* Rājarāja-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam (i. e. modern Eṇṇāyiram) is fouud to belong to this in 1048 and after.[201] This *Brahmadēya* must have come into existence in the reign of Rājarāja I, as seen from its name. Paṉaiyūr, after which the Paṉaiyūr-Nāḍu was probably named, is mentioned in an inscription of 1111 as the southern hamlet of Rājarāja-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam.[202] All these facts taken together seem to imply that the Paṉaiyūr-Nāḍu was formed during the reign of Rājarāja I simultaneously with the foundation of *Brahmadēya* and *Taṉiyūr*, Rājarāja-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

Umbala-Nadu :

'Umbaḷam' means a salt-pan. The Nāḍu occupying the area famous for the Vēdāraṇyam salt swamp obviously came to be called as Umbaḷa-Nāḍu. Up to the middle of the 11th century, this continued to be a single unit. Kuṉṟūr-Nāḍu, a new unit within Umbaḷa-Nāḍu is first mentioned in an inscription of 1093.[203] Kuṉṟūr, after which this new Nāḍu was known, is mentioned as a village in Umbaḷa-Nāḍu in the Paḷḷankōyil copper-plate grant of a Chōḷa king whose name is lost, belonging to the 10th century,[204] and in an inscription of Parāntaka, dated 937.[205] Kāṉattūr-Nāḍu, another new Nāḍu within Umbaḷa-Nāḍu is referred to first only in an inscription of 1210.[206] The exact date of the formation of this later unit is not known. The coming into existence of both Kuṉṟūr-Nāḍu might be due to natural factors, aided by the cohesive nature of the core areas of both the Nāḍus. Umbaḷa-Nāḍu itself was recognized as a Vaḷanāḍu in the reign of Kulōttuṅga I, as far as the available evidence goes.[207]

1. It might be tempting to use this term here to avoid confusion. But 'Nadu' has earned good currency by its wide use in the two standard books on South Indian History and Administrative Institutions *The Colas & South Indian Polity*; hence the maintenance of the *status quo*. But for the sake of clarity the term indicating the assembly is given in *Italics*.

2. *SII.*, Vol. VI, No. 683.

3. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 597.

4. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 70.

5. *Ibid.*

6. *E. I.*, Vol. XXII, No. 34.

7. K. S. Vaidyanathan, "Ancient Geographical Divisions of Tamilnadu" -- *Hand book*, Exhibition Committee, II International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies, Madras, 1968, pp. 234-35.

7a. *Vide infra*, pp. 27-28.

8. A complete list of the Nadus in the Chola-Mandalam and the Naduvil-nadu, arranged alphabetically, is given in Appendix IV at the end. The villages in each Nadu are arranged alphabetically thereunder, provided with the particulars of their identification and location on Survey of India maps and with ihe references to inscriptions.

9. *ARE.*, Nos. 251, and 259 of 1950-51.

10. *ARE.*, No, 250 of 1950-51.

11. *ARE.*, Nos. 49 and 60 of 1914.

12. *ARE.*, Nos. 51 and 52 of 1914.

13. *ARE.*, No. 167 of 1912.

14. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 158.

15. *SII.*, Vol. V, No. 624.

16. *Ibid.* No. 624.

17. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 166.

18. *ARE.*, No. 97 of 1914.

19. *ARE.*, No. 136 of 1912.

20. *ARE.*, No. 72 of 1927-28.

21. *ARE.*, No. 135 of 1926.

22. *ARE.*, Nos. 119, 108 118, 143 of 1926.

23. *ARE.*, No. 123 of 1926.

24. *SII.*, Vol. II, Nos. 69 and 70; *ARE.* No. 117 of 1947-48.

25. *ARE.*, No. 194 of 1938-39.

26. *ARE.*, No. 211 of 1911; *SII.*, Vol. VI, No. 31.

27. *ARE.*, No. 213 of 1911; *SII.*, Vol. VI, No. 34.

28. *ARE.*, No. 50 of 1925.

29. *ARE.*, No. 46 of 1925.

30. *ARE.*, No. 120 of 1926; *SII.*, Vol. III, No. 205.

31. *SII.*, Vol. V, No. 458.

32. *ARE.*, No. 258 of 1911.

32a. *SII.*, Vol. III, No. 209; *Ibid.*, VIII, No. 249.
32b. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 248.
32c. *ARE.*, No. 249 of 1932-33.
32d. *ARE.*, No. 259 of 1932-33.
32e. *SII.*, Vol. XIV, No. 25.
32f. *IPS.*, No. 28.
32g. *Ibid.*, No. 81.
32h. *Ibid.*, Nos. 118, 232.
33. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 604 and 612.
34. *Ibid.* No. 613.
35. *Ibid.* No. 606.
36. *ARE.*, Nos. 20 and 25 of 1906.
37. *SII.*, Vol. VII, Nos. 509 and 511.
38. *SII.*, Vol. VI, Nos. 18, 19, 28-30.
39. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 686.
40. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 205, p. 402, *ll.* 11-13.
41. *Vide* Nadu No. 34 in the List of Nadus.
42. *Vide* Nadu No. 78 in the List.
43. *Vide* Nadu No. 97 in the List.
44. *IPS.*, No. 375.
45. *SII.*, Vol. IV, No. 547 & 549.
46. *Vide* Nadu No. 219 in the List and Map-4.
47. *ARE.*, No. 249 of 1932-33.
48. *IPS.*, No. 38.
49. *SII.*, Vol. XIV, No. 25; *IPS.*, Nos. 39 and 81.
50. *IPS.*, Nos. 118, 232.
51. *IPS.*, No. 232.
52. *IPS.*, No. 388.
53. Map-3 and Nadu Nos. 14 & 15.
54. *SII.*, Vol. II, Nos. 94 and 95.
55. *IPS* , No. 116.
56. *IPS.*, No. 230.
56a. *ARE.*, No. 124 of 1928-29.
57. Map-3.
58. *IPS.*, No. 25 and *ARE.*, No. 253 of 1923.
58a. *IPS.* No. 546.
59. Nadu Nos. 69 and 70 in the List.
60. Nadu Nos. 84 and 85 in the List.
61. Nadu Nos. 83 in the List.
62. *ARE.*, No. 186 of 1912.
63. *IPS.*, No. 227 and *ARE.*, No. 194 of 1941.
64. *ARE.*, No. 61 of 1936-37; *SII.*, Vol. IV, No. 541.

65. *ARE.* No. 521 of 1912.
66. *ARE.* No. 192 of 1938-39.
67. *ARE.* No. 85 of 1935-36.
68. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 308.
69. *ARE.* No. 280 of 1921 and No. 175 of 1938-39.
70. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 657, 660 & 671.
71. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 546, 651, 587, 632, 666; also Vol. XIII, No. 183.
72. *ARE.* No. 206 of 1926.
73. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 64 & 95.
74. Nadu No. 120 in the List.
75. *IPS.*, No. 108.
76. *ARE.* No. 248 of 1936-37.
77. *ARE.* No. 246 of 1936-37.
78. *SII.*, Vol. VI, No. 287 and *ARE.*, No. 21 of 1922.
79. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 316, 302, 318.
80. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 64.
81. *ARE.* No. 247 of 1955-56.
82. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 798.
83. *ARE.* No. 277 of 1943-44.
84. The estampage of this record preserved in the Epigraphist's office was checked for the details.
85. *ARE.* No, 186 of 1940-41.
86. *ARE.* No. 184 of 1940-41.
87. EC., Vol. X, Mb. 49(b).
88. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 75, 171.
89. *ARE.* No. 243 of 1926; *SII.*, Vol. II, Nos. 63, 94; *SII.*, Vol. V, No. 662.
90. *ARE.* No. 28 of 1919.
91. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 243.
92. *Purananuru,* v. 17.
93. குன்று, மலை, காடு, நாடு
    ஒன்றுபட்டு வழிமொழிய.
94. *Pattinappalai,* 1.283.
95. To distinguish *Nadu*, the assembly from Nadu, the territorial unit, the former is given in *italics*.
96. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, *The Colas*, p. 503.
97. T. V. Mahalingam, *South Indian Polity*, p. 369.
98. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 504.
99. T. V. Mahalingam, *op. cit.*, p. 369.
100. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, *Epigraphia Indica,* Vol. XXII, p. 231.
101. *SII.*, Vol. III, No. 142, *11.* 2-8.
102. *EI.*, Vol. XXII, No. 34, p. 243, *11.* 2-4.

103. *SII.*, Vol. III, No. 205, p. 402, *ll.* 15.
104. *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of South India*, 1958-59, pp. 103 and 107.
105. *EI.*, Vol. XV, p. 64, *ll.* 124 ff.
106. *Ibid.*, *ll.* 130 ff.
107. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 504.
108. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 692, 591, 251; *SII.*, Vol. IV, No. 435.
109. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 692.
110. *IPS.*, Nos. 546 and 444.
111. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, dealing with these records, comes to the same conclusion. But he does not make it clear who the *Urar* were. -- *A Manual of the Pudukkottai State* (1940), Vol. II, Part I, p. 653.
111a. *SII.*, Vol. VI, Nos. 50 & 58.
112. *IPS.*, Nos. 155, 287, 371; *SII.*, Vol. V, No. 1355; *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 723.
112a. Vide Concluding Chapter.
113. T. V. Mahalingam -- 'The Citrameli Periyanattar' *Sethu Pillai (R. P.) Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume*, pp. 195-99.
113a. *IPS.*, No. 155.
114. *Ibid.*, No. 371.
115. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 549.
116. *IPS.*, No. 141.
117. *IPS.*, No. 184.
118. *Ibid.*, No. 313.
119. *Ibid.*, No. 198.
120. *Ibid.*, No. 395.
121. *Ibid.*, No. 340.
121a. The *Araiya* was probably a surname borne by the leading people of this locality from the fact (or from their claim) that they were descendants of the Muttaraiya chiefs of an earlier period.
122. *IPS.*, No. 443.
123. *IPS.*, Nos. 266, 287, 371; *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 549.
124. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 72.
125. *SII.*, Vol. I, No. 84.
126. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 576, 719; *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 281(A).
127. *IPS.*, No. 36.
128. *IPS.*, No. 28.
129. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, Nos. 503, 534, 549; *ARE.* No. 234 of 1924.
130. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 549.
131. *Ibid.*, Nos. 143, 462, 540.
132. *IPS.*, No. 373.
133. *Ibid.*, Nos. 287, 343.
134. *Ibid.*, Nos. 266, 367, 374

135. *IPS.*, No. 176.
135a. *IPS.*, No. 186.
136. *Ibid.*, No. 196.
137. *Ibid.*, No. 375.
138. *IPS.*, No. 370.
139. *IPS.*, No. 340.
140. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 739.
141. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 76; *SII.*, Vol. III, Nos. 142, 205, 206 (A); *EI.*, Vol. XV, p. 64, etc.
142. *SII.*, Vol. III, No. 205.
142a. Vide concluding chapter.
143. *IPS.*, No. 267.
144. *Ibid.*, No. 360.
145. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 135, line. 16.
146. *Ibid.*, No. 143.
147. *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, No. 435.
148. *ARE.* 1910-11, part II, para. 21.
149. *IPS.*, No. 126.
150. *EI.*, Vol. XXI, No. 38.
151. *IPS.*, Nos. 90, 92.
152. *SII.*, Vol. VI, No. 33.
153. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 988.
154. *ARE.* No. 262 of 1912.
155. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 891.
156. *ARE.* No. 228 of 1939-40.
157. *IPS.*, No. 288.
158. *IPS.*, No. 90.
159. *ARE* 1910-11, part II, para. 21.
160. *SII.*, Vol. V, No. 724.
161. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 328.
162. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 804.
163. *Ibid.*, Vol. VI, Nos. 26 and 27.
164. *ARE.* No. 61 of 1936-37.
165. In the Epigraphist's Report, it is given that ninety-nine representatives from sixty-seven villages signed the document. Since the estampage preserved in the Epigraphist's Office is damaged, it was not possible to check the statement.
166. *SII.*, Vol. VI, Nos. 48, 50, 58.
167. Nadu No. 29 in the List.
168. Nadu Nos. 42 and 59 in the List.
169. *ARE.* No. 543 of 1921.
169a. *SII.*, Vol. IV, No. 223.

170. *ARE.* No. 417 of 1925.
171. Even the identity of Gangaikondachola-Perilamai-Nadu of Mannargudi inscription with that of Chidambaram may be doubted.
172. *ARE.* No. 256 of 1925.
173. *ARE.* No. 253 of 1925.
174. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 5.
175. *ARE.* No. 241 of 1939-40.
176. *EI.*, Vol. XXX, p. 160, Also D. C. Sircar, *Indian Epigraphy*, (1965), p. 380.
177. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 515.
177a. No. 64 in the List of Nadus.
178. *Vide* Nadu No. 139 in the List.
179. *ARE.* No. 280 of 1924 and *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 151.
180 *SII ,* Vol. XIII, No. 141.
181. *Devaram,* 7th Tirumurai, 40th decade.
182. *ARE.* No. 110 of 1934-35.
183. *SII.*, VIII, No. 301.
184. *Vide Supra*, p. 28.
185. *ARE.* No. 237 of 1928-29.
186. *SII.*, Nol. V, No. 655.
187. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 743.
188. *ARE.* No. 385 of 1913.
189. *Ibid.*, No. 390 of 1913.
190. *SII* , Vol. VII, No. 152.
191. *Ibid.*, No. 150.
192. *Vide infra,* Chapter VI.
193. *SII.*, Vol. VII, Nos. 776, 784, 785.
194. *Ibid.*, No. 774.
195. *Ibid.,* Nos. 772, 782.
196. *Ibid.*, Nos. 757, 741, 746.
197. *Vide infra* Chapter VII.
198. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 745.
199. *ARE.* No. 319 of 1917.
200. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 316.
201. *ARE.* No. 348 of 1917.
202. *ARE.* No. 158 of 1918.
203. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 456.
204. *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of South India,* 1959, pp. 102 & 108.
205. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 520.
206. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 458.
207. *Vide infra*, Chapter VI.

VI

VALANADU

Introduction:

'Vaḷanāḍu' means literally a 'fertile country'. But this term denoted something different and distinct in the Chōḷa country for about two hundred and fifty years from c. A.D. 1000 to c. A.D. 1250 — a political division. The Vaḷanāḍu, as a territorial element, was peculiar and confined to Chōḷa times and Chōḷa territory. The study of Vaḷanāḍu is closely connected with that of Chōḷa history. Initiated by Rājaraja I, the Vaḷanāḍu set-up (Map-12) was perfected in the reign of Kulōttuṅga I, after some transitional stages in between in the reigns of Rājēndra I and his three sons. The account of this set-up from its beginning through different stages is a fair indicator of the growth of Chōḷa political set-up, as a whole, from its formative stage to that of consolidation.

Its advent:

The use of the term 'Vaḷanāḍu' to indicate a distinct political unit may be aptly said to be an innovation of Rājarāja I. Vaḷanāḍu, however, had been in use, even before his time, in the Pāṇḍya country, to label the Nāḍu units. Thus inscriptions of the ninth and early tenth centuries contain references to Nāḍus such as Amitaguṇa-vaḷa-Nāḍu (A.D.879),[1] Pāṇḍimārttāṇḍa-Vaḷanāḍu (925),[2] Parāntaka - Vaḷa - Nāḍu (875)[3] and Vaḷudi-Vaḷa-Nāḍu (879).[4] It seems that the original names of these Nāḍu units were discarded, when the new labels with the 'Vaḷa-Nāḍu' suffix were given them by some Pāṇḍya monarchs. In some cases the old names were continued to be used along with the new ones like Tuvvūr-Kūṟṟam *alias* Mayimākara-Vaḷa-Nāḍu (967).[5] It is this custom prevailing in the Pāṇḍya territory that seems to have influenced the Chōḷa emperor, Rājarāja I, to introduce the Vaḷanāḍu as a territorial unit in the Chōḷa territory.

In his reign, the Vaḷanāḍu was first used as a component of 'Rāja rāja-Vaḷanāḍu' to mark out the whole Pāṇḍya country i.e. the Pāṇḍi-nāḍu. Thus, we are informed by a record of Tiruvālīśvaram near Ambāsamudram

in the Tirunelvēli district dated in his 11th regnal year (996) that Mullu-Nāḍu was included in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu.[6] Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu may be thought to be a separate political division. This view, however, is not sustainable. For, it is known that Nāñjil-Nāḍu containing Suchīndram in the extreme south was also in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu according to a 14th year inscription of Rājarāja I (999).[7] From another inscripton of his sixth year (991), it is seen that Tirukkōṭṭiyūr (Tiruppattur taluk, Ramnad District) was a *dēvadāna* of Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu as the *alias* of Pāṇḍi-nāḍu.[8a] Thus it is clear Rājarāja as soon as he annexed the Pāṇḍi-nāḍu early in his reign, named it as Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu — the fertile country of Rājarāja. About A.D. 1012 this was renamed Rājarāja-Maṇḍalam.[9] Later still in the year 1022 or so in the reign of Rājēndra I this was again renamed Rājarāja-Pāṇḍināḍu[10] which continued to be in vogue throughout the period of the Chōḷa sway over the Pāṇḍya country. Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu is heard for the last time in a record of 1015.[11]

Similarly, it is found that Iruṅgōḷap-Pāḍi, which included in it Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam, was otherwise called Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu by the year 1003.[12] Yet another inscription of Rājarāja I, whose date is lost, perhaps datable to the same time as the above inscription, mentions Nṛipatuṅga-jayantāṅgi-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam (same as Agaram in Vilup-puram taluk) in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu.[13] In this latter instance Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu seems to have referred to Aruvā-nāḍu, because the position of Agaram is almost within the limits of Aruvā-nāḍu which included in it Vāvalūr-Nāḍu. Thus the motive, at first, behind the introduction of the Vaḷanāḍu nomenclature seems to have been to change the old names of the conquered territories and those of the earlier politico-geographical areas that were chieftaincies. This is in a way confirmed by the fact that Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu was an *alias* of Kō-nāḍu, a Chieftaincy,[14] even though the former included in it some other Nāḍus such as Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟ-ṟam which never formed part of Kō-nāḍu. Though this motive was never fully realized, as is evident from the frequent occurrence of the names of old Chieftaincies throughout the Chōḷa period and even after, this paved way for the formation of Vaḷanāḍus as political divisions.

History upto 1014:

The Tañjāvūr inscriptions of Rājarāja I give the names of nine Vaḷanāḍus: Arumoḷidēva-Vaḷanāḍu, Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu, Kshatriyaśi-khāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu, Nittavinōda-Vaḷanāḍu, Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu,

Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu, Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu, Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu and Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu. This list is exhaustive for the period except for two territorial gaps in the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam. The territory of Umbaḷa-Nāḍu in the south-eastern corner, which was later considered as a Vaḷanāḍu, as will be shown in the sequel, and that of what was later known as Karikālakkaṇṇa-Vaḷanāḍu in the Musiri taluk of the Tiruchirappalli District, are not represented in the list. The fact that the Nāḍus included in Karikālakkaṇṇa-Vaḷanāḍu are referred to only in inscriptions later than the time of Rājarāja I, may account for the absence of that territory in the list. But Umbaḷa-nāḍu is mentioned even in pre-Rājarāja inscriptions ranging between 917 and 950.[15] Perhaps because Umbaḷa-Nāḍu did not connote any politico-geographical area like Iruṅgōḷap-Pāḍi, Tirumuṇaip-Pāḍi, etc., a Vaḷanāḍu label was not applied to it, though the territory it comprised might have been recognized a separate Vaḷanāḍu in the reign of Rājarāja I itself. So we may tentatively put the number of Vaḷanāḍus in the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam at ten by A. D. 1014, the last year of Rājarāja.

The earliest yet known reference to a Vaḷanāḍu of this area is to that of Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu found in two inscriptions of Rājarāja I dated in his 4th and 7th regnal years i.e. 989 and 992 respectively.[16] Nittavinōda-Vaḷanāḍu is mentioned in an inscription of 1002;[17] Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu in one of 1003;[18] Arumoḷidēva-Vaḷanāḍu and Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu in the year 1004;[19] Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu in 1006;[20] Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu in 1010;[21] Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu and Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu in 1014.[22] Though this information is not enough to state definitely that the Vaḷanāḍus were constituted in the above order, it may be inferred that the set-up altogether took some years to reach the final shape of 1014. And it seems to have been preceded by some preliminary arrangements, for an inscription of Rājarāja's 19th year (1004) at Tiruppugalūr in the Nannilam taluk tells that Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu was included in Mummuḍichōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu.[23] This Vaḷanāḍu is not heard of in any other inscription. From a Tañjāvūr inscription, it is known that Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu was in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu in 1014.[24] It seems then that first the name Mummuḍichōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu was given to this division, and by 1006 it was replaced by the name Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu.

The artificial nature of the Vaḷanāḍu divisions is clearly brought out by the lie of their boundaries. The major channels in the delta were taken for convenient natural boundaries. Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu and

Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi - Vaḷanāḍu lay each between two channels. UYYAKKONḌĀR-VAḶANĀḌU was situated in between the Kāvēri on the north and the Arichil on the south. In fact, a Tañjāvūr inscription of Rājarāja (1014) refers to Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu as lying in between the Arichil and the Kāvēri (*Arichilukkum-Kāvirikku naḍuvāna*).25 Except two, all villages mentioned as belonging to this division are between the two watercourses. The two exceptional ones Śivapuram and Tiruvalañjuḻi are situated just on the south bank of the Arichil (Map-7). Tiruvalañjuḻi was a suburb of Kuḍamūkku (i. e. Kumbakōṇam) and since the major village was in Uyyakkoṇḍār - Vaḷanāḍu, the suburb was most probably attached to the same Vaḷanāḍu. Śivapuram is mentioned in an inscription of 1118[26] as being situated in Bhūpālakulavalli-Vaḷanāḍu, which was a new name given to the above division in the reign of Kulōttuṅga I. Perhaps a slight rearrangement might have taken place by that time. The Kaḍuvāy river formed the dividing line of KSHATRIYAŚIKHĀMAṆI-VAḶANĀḌU and Arumoḻidēva - Vaḷanāḍu. This is also expressly stated in the same Tañjāvūr record thus : *Vaḍa*–Kaḍuvāy *alias* Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu and *Teṉ*-Kaḍuvāy *alias* Arumoḻidēva-Vaḷanāḍu.[27] That is, the territory on the north of the Kaḍuvāy constituted Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu and that on its south, Arumoḻidēva- Vaḷanāḍu. Since the Arichil was to the north of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu, it became naturally the northern boundary of this division. On its west, this division seems to have extended up to the western limits of Tirunaṟaiyūr-Nāḍu (Map-7). In the case of the southern boundary, there is a small problem introduced due to two parallel channels to the south of Tiruvārūr (Map-11) claiming to be the Kaḍuvāy river. If it is the southern one, Vēlaṅguḍi to its north should belong to Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu, which is supported by inscriptional evidence.[28] But Pulivalam which was also to the north of this channel is said to belong to Arumoḻidēva-Vaḷanāḍu.[29] In this latter case the northern channel only could represent the Kaḍuvāy. This apparent discrepancy might be due to the indeterminate position of the real representative channel of the Kaḍuvāy even in the period under consideration.

The southern and south-western boundaries of *Arumoḻidēva-Vaḷanāḍu*, though vague, might be taken to coincide with the northern-north-western boundaries of Umbaḷa-nāḍu. The channels Veṭṭāṟu, Kōraiyāṟu and Pāmaṇiyāṟu formed its western boundary. Before proceeding further to consideration of the other Vaḷanāḍus, an interesting phenomenon

relating to the above three divisions may be pointed out here. Since some Nāḍus lay on both the banks of the Arichil and the Kaḍuvāy, as has been noted above, it so happened that a single Nāḍu came to lie in two different Vaḷanāḍus, as these two channels were the dividing lines of the adjacent Vaḷanāḍus. Thus Taṇḍattōṭṭam and Irumāpūndūy in Tirunaṟaiyūr-Nāḍu to the north of the Arichil belonged to Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu,[30] while Tirunaṟaiyūr, Rājarājapuram, Paḻaiyāṟu and Vaṇḍāḻañjēri in the same Nāḍu to the south of the river belonged to Kshatriyaśikhā maṇi-Vaḷanāḍu (Map-7).[31] Similarly Tīyaṅguḍi and Iṅgaḷ in Iṅgaḷ-Nāḍu to the north of the Kaḍuvāy were in Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu,[32] while Pālaiyūr and Ārappāḷ in the same Nāḍu to the south of the Kaḍuvāy were in Arumoḻidēva-Vaḷanāḍu (Map-11). [3] Likewise Chēṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam (Map-7), Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu, Marugal-Nāḍu, Muḻaiyūr-Nāḍu, Puliyūr-Nāḍu, Tēvūr-Nāḍu, and Aḷa-Nāḍu (Map-11) were each situated in two different Vaḷa-Nāḍus

Nittavinōda-Vaḷanāḍu was to the west of Arumoḻidēva-Vaḷanāḍu. The river Kaḍuvāy formed its northern boundary. The western and southern boundaries of Kiḻār-Kūṟṟam delimited that portion of the Vaḷanāḍu boundary. The southern and south-western limits of Nittavinōda-Vaḷanāḍu are vague. Perhaps the channel Vaḍavāṟu might have served the purpose. In the case of Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu the exact limits on all sides are illdefined. This is due to the fact that most of the places belonging to the Nāḍu units of this Vaḷanāḍu could not be identified and located on modern maps. The Veḷḷāṟu river formed its south-western border. On the east, it could have extended to the southern portion of the western boundary of Arumoḻidēva-Vaḷanāḍu This division, on its north, seems to have abutted Nittavinōda-Vaḷanāḍu, for Kānadāra-Nāḍu lay in both the Vaḷanāḍus.[34] But since Kānadāra-Nāḍu itself is not possible of location as yet, the exact position of the meeting place of both the Vaḷanāḍus is not known. At present it may be put at the course of the channel Vaḍavāṟu.

Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu, delimited on its eastern and western sides respectively by Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu and Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu, had along its northern boundary the Kāvēri, extending from Tiruvaiyāṟu on the east right up to end of the Śrīraṅgam island on the west. But it should be noted that Tirumaṇamēḍu, Iḍaiyāṟṟu-maṅgalam and Muttaiyil in Iḍaiyāṟṟu-Nāḍu and Taṇḍaṅguṟai in Viḷā-Nāḍu, which are

all to the north of the Kāvēri, belonged to Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu.[35] The whole island up to its western tip was inside this division. It seems the villages of Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu, which overlapped Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam as indicated above, belonged to this Valanāḍu, though those of Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam belonged to Kēraḷāntaka–Vaḷanāḍu. Thus Andavanallūr in Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu right on the south bank of the Kāvēri near the western tip of the island was in Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vn. in the reign-periods of Rājarāja I and Rājēndra I,[36] while Tirupparāyttuṟai to its west and Allūr to its east, both belonging to Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam, were in Kēra ḷāntaka-Vn. in the years 1009 and 1016 respectively[37] (Map-3). This tangled problem eludes any intelligible elucidation because of inadequate information pertaining to the nature of the relations that existed between Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu and Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam. The boundary of Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vn. near Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam can be tentatively taken to have abutted Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam. The Veḷḷāṟu river constituted the southern limit of this division. Kēra ḷāntaka-Vn. occupied the space to the west of Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vn. It extended along the south bank of the Kāvēri up to very near Karuvūr, the capital city of Koṅgu, including in it Taṭṭaika ḷa-Nāḍu. On the south, the southern boundaries of Ollaiyūr-Kūṟṟam and Kūḍalūr-Nāḍu were its limit.

RĀJĀŚRAYA–VN. occupied a long narrow strip of space along the northern bank of the Kāvēri from the Nandiyāṟu river on the east to very near the river Karaipōṭṭāṉāṟu on the west. This division was nothing but the older Ma ḷa–nāḍu renamed. The northern boundary of this division seems, as far as the available evidence goes, to have been skirted by only uninhabited space, as it was the case of the south-western boundary of Kēraḷāntaka-Vn. The whole territory to the west and north-east of Rājāśraya-Vn. on the north of the Kāvēri, was included in RĀJĒNDRA-ŚIMHA-VN. the widest division by 1014. On the north, it extended beyond the Peṇṇai comprising a major portion of the Vriddhachalam taluk, the eastern part of the Tirukoyilur taluk, the southern portion of the Viluppuram taluk and the whole of Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks, in South Arcot District, besides the portion of the Tanjavur District to the north of the Kāvēri. The territory of Milāḍu seems to have limited its extent on its north-western portion and the Nandiyāṟu river on its south-western side. In the extreme north we find the Nṛipatuṅga – jayantāṅgi – Chaturvēdi-maṅgalam in this division in 1007.[38] Ēmappēṟūr-Nāḍu lying between the Peṇṇai and the Malaṭṭār rivers is found to belong to this division in 1005 and 1006.[39] Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam including Tirumudukuṉṟam (i. e. Vriddhā-

chalam) is found in 1011 in this division.[40] It has been noted above that Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam and Nṛipatuṅga-jayantāṅgi-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam were included in Rājarāja-Vn. in A. D. 1004. Obviously, then, in the finalised scheme the term Rājarāja-Vn., which signified nothing more than that the territory belonged to Rājarāja, was given up for the name Rājēndrasimha-Vn., which signified a separate division.

Rearrangement from 1014:

The vaḷanāḍu set-up as existed in 1014, considered so far, was not quite perfect because of the unwieldy areas of some divisions. Though an attempt was made immediately in the next reign to rectify this draw-back, attention was being devoted constantly during each of the successive reigns till it reached its acme in the reign of Kulōttuṅga I. There took place during this course of hundred and odd years bifurcation of the Vns. about five times. But we do not get any record directly referring to these activities. The bifurcations could only be inferred and, of course, substantiated after a full analysis of the available material. At the first stage, it may be suggested that, if there occurs a new name for an older Vn., we might expect some kind of rearrangement having taken place. Then it should be enquired whether there is a clear alignment of the places of this new division with respect to those of the older one. If a regular alignment is found out, then there is some confirmation of the original idea. Finally, to prove this beyond doubt, care should be taken to note that there does not occur any discrepancy when the analysed material is tabulated in chronological order. This can be made more clear by an example. In Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vn., Kuṟumbūr-Nāḍu is in the extreme east and Pāmbūr-Nāḍu in the extreme west. Suppose that at a particular time the places in Kuṟumbūr-Nāḍu are found to appear in the new division, while those of Pāmbūr-Nāḍu are found to appear in the older one, i e. Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vn. itself, there is likelihood of some bifurcation. But, if in a subsequent time it is found that the places in Kuṟumbūr-Nāḍu are in the Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vn. itself, the above phenomenon could not be explained as a case of bifurcation; it could only be a case of renaming. Using this standard, the changes in the vaḷanāḍu set-up may be considered below in their chronological order (vide Appendix II).[41]

Taṭṭaikaḷa-Nāḍu which belonged to the Koṅgu was first included in KĒRAḶĀNTAKA-VN. It is mentioned as belonging to Adhirājarāja-

Maṇḍalam, another name of Koṅgu, in the reign of Rājēndra II (1052-64).[41a] This taken together with the fact that no Vn. is referred to with respect to this Nāḍu subsequent to 1015 may be taken to indicate that this Nāḍu was permanently excluded from Kēraḷāntaka-Vn. some time between 1015 and 1064. An inscription of the 4th year of Rājēndra I (1016) mentions Ādaṉūr-Nāḍu in ABHIMĀNAJĪVA-VN.[42] Apart from the fact that the occurrence of this division is restricted to this sole record, Ādaṉūr-Nāḍu is found in another record, which is however undated, to belong to Kēraḷāntaka-Vn.[43] Therefore, this seems to be a case of re-naming. On the other hand, we hear about a JAYASIṄGAKULAKĀLA-VN. in A. D. 1038 as containing Peruvāyil-Nāḍu.[44] Peruvāyil-Nāḍu was included in 1011 in Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vn.[45] Since all the Nāḍus tabulated under the new division [46] were situated in the southern portion of the older Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vn., and since Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vn. is never again found mentioned with respect to these Nāḍus subsequent to 1014, the division of the original Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vn. into two portions, one portion retaining the original name and the other taking the new one, obviously after a title of Rājēndra I, seems to have taken place some time between 1014 and 1038. It may be noted that all the territory comprised by the newer division was relatively less fertile than that of the reduced Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vn., which lay along the course of the Kāvēri. This could have been the reason for bifurcation. Almost simultaneously, another bifurcation took place in the case of RĀJĒNDRASIMHA-VN. on the north bank of the Kāvēri. The portion lying to the north of the river Gaḍilam was included in a newer Vn. called RĀJĒNDRACHŌḶA-VN. and that lying between the Gaḍilam and the Kāvēri was retained in the older division. Since the consideration of Rājēndrachōḷa-Vn. is intertwined with the problem of the old Chieftaincies and that of the Naḍuvil-Nāḍu it is studied in the chapter (VIII) dealing with them.

In the reign-period of Rājādhirāja I (1018-54) ARUMOḶIDĒVA-VN. was renamed as VIJAYARĀJĒNDRA-VN., KSHATRIYAŚIKHĀMAṆI-VN. as ĀDHIRĀJARĀJA-VN. and UYYAKKOṆḌĀR-VN., as JAYAṄGOṆḌACHŌḶA-VN.[47] Though the earliest references to these names are found only in 1057, 1059 and 1060 respectively, i.e. in the next reign, these may be attributed to Rājādhirāja I with more probability, for Vijayarājēndra and Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa were certainly the titles of the king[48] and 'Adhirājarāja' has a close likeness to his name. Similarly RĀJĒNDRASIMHA-VN. (i.e. the reduced one) was named after him

RĀJĀDHIRĀJA-VN. which is referred to for the first time in a record of 1055.[49] If we could rely on his title again, NITTAVINŌDA-VN. was bifurcated into Nittavinōda-Vn. (reduced) and KALYĀṆAPURAṄGOṆḌA-CHŌḶA-VN. in this reign. The earliest reference to the latter Vn., however, is got only in 1073 in the reign of Kulōttuṅga I.[50] But Kalyāṇapuraṅgoṇḍachōḷa was definitely a title of Rājādhirāja.[51] During this reign some slight rearrangement took place in RĀJĒNDRASIMHA-VN., perhaps coeval with its renaming into Rājādhirāja-Vn., i.e. Piḍavūr-Nāḍu's transfer from this division to Rājāśraya-Vn. In 1049 Piḍavūr-Nāḍu was included in Rājēndrasimha-Vn.[52] and in 1056 in Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu.[53]

During the reign of Rājēndra II (c. 1052-64), one major bifurcation took place. KĒRAḶĀNTAKA-VN. was divided into two; the southern part was given the name of IRAṬṬAPĀḌIKOṆḌACHŌḶA-VN. and the rest retained the older name. The earliest reference to this division is contained in an inscription of 1056.[54] Iraṭṭapāḍikoṇḍachōḷa should have been a title of this king and we hear a son of his named Iraṭṭapāḍikoṇḍachōḷan.[55] A considerable space in between Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam and Uṟattūr-Kūṟṟam was uninhabited (Map-3) and this seems to have been the reason behind the bifurcation. Again, Iraṭṭapāḍikoṇḍachōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu almost coincided with the territory of Kō-nāḍu, a old politico-geographical area, the people of which were a closely knit group, as will be shown in the sequel. A suggestion may be made here that RĀJAMAHĒNDRA-VN., a new name of the reduced Kēraḷāntaka-Vn., was given in this reign, since Rājamahēndra who died as a crown-prince was a son of Rājēndra II. But all the four references to this name are found in 1099-1100 in the reign of Kulōttuṅga I.[55a] In the reign of Vīrarājēndra, the name of RĀJĀŚRAYA-VN. was changed to VĪRARĀJĒNDRA-VN.[55b] With this we enter upon the reign of Kulōttuṅga I (1070-1120), which is noted for the bifurcation of Rājādhirāja-Vn. and for innumerable renaming ceremonies.

By about 1080 RĀJĀDHIRĀJA-VN. might have undergone the bifurcation, for in that year the earliest reference to Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vn., the newer division, is found.[56] Rājādhirāja-Vn., after the bifurcation, was restricted to its eastern portion.[57] The dividing line extended from about four miles west of Mayuram in a slanting direction past Chidambaram to the left bank of the river Uppanār, east of the tank called now Perumāḷ-ēri. That the Uppanār divided the two divisions here, is inferred from the fact that a place in Kuṟuñji-Aḷa-Nāḍu was in

Rājādhirāja-Vn.,[58] while Tiruttiṇainagar (on the left bank) was in VIRUDARĀJABHAYAṄKARA-VN.[59] and that the only natural boundary here was the river. The northern boundary of Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vn. was the river Gaḍilam as it was in the case of the parent division. On the south-western sector, however, there happened a realignment. The whole of Poygai-Nāḍu and a part of Miṟai-Kūṟṟam were transferred to the neighbouring division on its west. Thus Tiruvaiyāṟu, Tirumaḷapāḍi and Kaṇḍirāditta-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Poygai-Nāḍu, which were in Rājēndrasimha-Vn. in the years 1014, 1038 and 1024 respectively[60] are found in Rājāśraya-Vn. (with its new appellations) in 1076, 1085 and 1107 respectively.[61] It may be suggested that the transfer should have taken place even earlier, since there is found a big time gap between the two dates given above. That the time gap is mainly due to the paucity of inscriptions is proved by a reference in 1069 to Alaiyūr in Poygai-Nāḍu as belonging to Rājēndrasimha-Vn.[62] The occurrence of Rājēndrasimha-Vn. as late as 1069, is as has been pointed out in the beginning, due to the nature of recurrence of older names in the case of renaming. Kāmaravalli-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam of Miṟai-Kūṟṟam which was in Rājēndrasimha-Vn. in 1014[63] is found in Gēyavinōda-Vn., a new name of Rājāśraya-Vn., in 1097.[64] Whether the whole Miṟai-Kūṟṟam was attached to Rājāśraya-Vn. is not clear, in the absence of evidence regarding the other places of this Nāḍu. Similarly the position of Kuṉṟa-Kūṟṟam, north of Poygai-Nāḍu, cannot be decided one way or the other. Even after the bifurcation, Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vn. was the widest division, but most of its space was unoccupied.

The division just considered was the last one of the series. Hereafter we do not get any evidence relating to rearrangement. But there are many instances of renaming. The largest number of renaming ceremonies is found during the reign of Kulōttuṅga I, who seems to have been fed up with the old names, and erased out most of them as a policy. Thus, Arumoḷidēva-vaḷanāḍu was renamed RĀJĒNDRACHŌḶA-VN. in 1097.[65] Kēraḷāntaka-Vn. was given the name of Rājagambhīra-Vaḷanāḍu in 1116. Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vn. was named GĒYAMĀṆIKKA-VN. about 1090 and again changed to KULŌTTUṄGACHŌḶA-VN. by 1105. Kalyāṇapuraṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Vn. (originally bifurcated from Nittavinōda-Vn.) was changed to CHUTTAMALI-VN. (1097). Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vn. was labelled DĪNACHINTĀMAṆI-VN. by 1091. The name of Rājāśraya-Vn. was altered five times: TRIBHUVANAMUḶUDUḌAI-VN. (1076),

KULŌTTUṄGACHŌḶA-VN. (1085), GĒYAVINŌDA-VN. (1097), TYĀGA-VALLI-VN. (1107) and ULAGAMUḶUDUḌAI-VN. (1116). Even the name of Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vn., though just constituted, was altered once as ULAGUYYAVANDACHŌḶA - VN. (1113). Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vn. was given new names four times: RĀJASUNDARI - VN. (1074), ULAGUYYAKKOṆḌACHŌḶA-VN (1094), RĀJANĀRĀYAṆA-VN. (1096) and BHŪPĀLAKULAVALLI-VN. (1099). It is in this reign that we see UMBAḶA-NĀḌU having been recognized as a Vn. It is given the appellation of DĪNACHINTĀMAṆI-VN. (1093). And it is in this same reign that the first reference to KARIKĀLAKKAṆṆA-VN. (1096) is found. There is no evidence to attribute the title (or surname) Karikālakkaṇṇa to Kulōttuṅga I. On the other hand, there is good evidence to attribute to Rājarāja I or his near relative.66 But in the absence of any epigraphical reference for nearly a century, the question whether this division had it existence from the reign of Rājarāja I cannot be answered with any amount of definiteness.

Vikramachōḷa was not so ambitious as his father. Virudarājabha-yaṅkara-Vn. was given the new name of VIKRAMACHŌḶA-VN. (1124). And Umbaḷa-nāḍu was changed to TARAṆIMUḶUDUḌAI-VN. (1135). After Vikrama Chōḷa, the name of Rājāśraya-Vn. was changed three times during the reigns of Kulōttuṅga II and Rājarāja II: BHUVANAMUḶU-DUḌAI-VN. (1144), ULAGUḌAI-MUKKŌKKIḶĀNAḌI-VN. (1149) and RĀJARĀJA-VN. (1165). The last Chōḷa ruler who played his part in this game was Kulōttuṅga III. In his reign Iraṭṭapāḍikoṇḍachōḷa-Vn. was altered to Kaḍal-aḍaiyād-ilaṅgai-koṇḍa-chōḷa-Vn. (really the lengthiest name) in 1201. Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vn. seems to have got the new label KULADĪPAŚIKHAMAṆI-VN. (1216). Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vn. was changed into VĪRARĀJĒNDRA-VN. in this reign. And crowning all these activities, the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I had his share, renaming Pāṇḍikulāśani–Vn. as PĀṆḌIKULAPATI-VN. (1259).

Total:

Among the original ten Vaḷanāḍus including Umbaḷa-nāḍu, four Valanāḍus got only new names at times without any territorial rearrangement. Another division, Rājarāja-Vn. was not meddled with even for renaming. Some territory was added to Rājāśraya-Vn. The remaining four got bifurcated. Altogether, subsequent to the reign of Kulōttuṅga I,

there were fifteen Valanāḍus including Karikālakkaṇṇa–Vn. in the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam proper, south of the Gaḍilam. It may be pointed out here just for comparison that there are about twenty modern taluks corresponding to this area.

Rationality Behind the Scheme :

The account of the changes in the Vn. set-up considered above does not of itself lead to a definitive conclusion as to the exact function of the Vn. Were the divisions made just for ornamental purpose or for perpetuating the names of the ruling monarchs and their queens after whom they were named? The so many renamings might be construed to indicate that the Vaḷanāḍus were created by the kings and queens to show off their vanity. But it should be noted that out of about fifty Vn. names, barring a few cases, a repetition of one and the same name seems to have been deliberately avoided. Was there any rationality behind the scheme of Vaḷanāḍus? A suggestion may be made that since the Nāḍus were too small in area to serve as viable administrative units, the Vaḷanāḍus have been created by Rājarāja I. Though there is no contradictory evidence against this suggestion, there is very little positive evidence in its support from the available epigraphical material. Before considering whatever little material is available bearing on this, an account of the revenue surveys carried out during this period may be given, since it seems there was some connection between them and the Vn. set-up.

Revenue Survey :

A 16th year inscription of Rājarāja I (c. 1001) mentions an officer called Toṇḍai-nāḍu-vagai–cheyda-Uḍaiyār.[67] Obviously the officer should have donned this name, which is more a title than a name, in view of his taking part in the revenue survey of Toṇḍai-nāḍu (Toṇḍai-nāḍu-*vagai-cheyda*). Two inscriptions, one from Sōmūr in the Karur taluk of the Tiruchirappalli District[68] and the other from Tiruchcheṅgāṭṭaṅguḍi in the Tanjavur District,[69] mention a revenue survey in the 17th year of Rājarāja I, i.e. in 1002. The Sōmūr record mentions an officer called *Ulagaḷavitta*–Tiruvaḍigaḷ–Chāttaṇ. Two other inscriptions, one from Kūhūr in Kumbakonam taluk dated 1007[70] and the other from Tiruvisalūr in the same taluk dated 1009,[71] mention revenue survey in the same reign, but without indicating the actual time of the survey. From these inscriptions coming from fairly separated areas, it may be inferred that the land survey of Rājarāja's reign was not restricted to

a few localities, but was a full survey of the whole Chōḷa territory. Similarly, there are references to a survey in the 16th regnal year of Kulōttuṅga I, i. e. in 1086, in records found in about seven places: Tiruvālaṅgāḍu in Chingleput District;[72] Tirumayānam,[73] Tirunāgēśvaram [74] Sīrkāḷi,[75] Tiruviḍaimarudūr[76] and Tiruppugalūr[77] in Tanjavur District; Chidambaram,[78] South Arcot District. Two inscriptions from Kōvilūr, another from Tiruviḍaimarudūr refer to another survey in the 38th year of the same reign (A. D. 1108).[79] There seems to have been two surveys in Kulōttuṅga III's reign, one in his 25th year (1203) and the other in his 38th year (1216).[80]

Most of the Vaḷanāḍus had their advent, as noted above, in the year 1002 and thereafter. This fact almost coincides with the time of revenue survey in the reign of Rājarāja I. Thus it seems the Vaḷanāḍu set-up should have been finalised subsequent to the survey. Similarly the so many 'renaming' activities of Kulōttuṅga I coincide with the survey of his reign. Perhaps because of the fresh survey, all the Vaḷanāḍus were given new labels. But the bifurcation of some Vaḷanāḍus that preceded Kulōttuṅga I do not seem to have had corresponding revenue surveys. Therefore, it may only be suggested that though all Vaḷanāḍu changes need not necessarily presuppose survey activities, attention was paid to the Vaḷanāḍu set-up as and when the country was surveyed.

The material regarding the part assigned to Vaḷanāḍus in revenue administration, is found in two inscriptions from Tīrthanagari in Cuddalore taluk of the South Arcot District. In these inscriptions of 1194 and 1199, Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam, of which Tiruttiṇainagar was a hamlet, is said to have become the *mudal* of Rājarāja-Vn. (it being separated) from Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vn. (*Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāṭṭu-niṉṟum Rājarāja-Vaḷanāṭṭu mudalāna*).[81] The term mudal denoted 'revenue'. This has been noted above in connection with a Śrīraṅgam record referring to the *Nāṭṭu-mudal* of Iḍaiyāṟṟu-Nāḍu.[82] So in the present case it has to be taken that the revenue matters of Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam were transferred from Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu to Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu to be dealt with by the latter. The actual transaction involved in this instance was that a portion of Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu was transferred to Rājarāja-Vn., which will be shown in the sequel when dealing with the problem of Naḍuvil-Nāḍu.[83] Because the purpose which these divisions

served was mainly revenue, the transfer of the *mudal* alone is expressly mentioned in the two records, the physical transfer having been understood. This function of the Vaḷanāḍu may also be inferred from the fact that the *Taṉiyūrs*, which functioned as separate revenue units by themselves, are mostly found attached directly to some Vaḷanāḍu without reference to any Nāḍu.[84] We do not get any material to know the exact relationship that existed between Nāḍu and Vaḷanāḍu. In the absence of any such clue, it can only be surmised that the collective revenue administration of all the individual Nāḍu units of a Vaḷanāḍu was supervised by a single functionary at the head of the whole division. It has been noted above that the *Nāḍu-vagai* and *Nāḍu-kaṇkāṇi* officers were given each the charge of many Nāḍus.[85] Perhaps a Vaḷanāḍu, which consisted many Nāḍus, was the responsibility of each of these functionaries.

1. *SII.*, Vol. XIV, No. 16(A).
2. *Ibid.*, No. 68.
3. *EI.*, Vol. XXI, No. 17.
4. *SII.*, Vol. XIV, No. 16(A).
5. *ARE.* No. 34 of 1946-47.
6. *ARE.* No. 119 of 1905.
7. *TAS.*, Vol. IV, p. 129.
8. *ARE.* No. 332 of 1923.

8a. *SII.*, Vol. III, No. 9.

9. *ARE.* No. 210 of 1932-33.
10. *ARE.* No. 213 of 1932-33.
11. *IPS.*, No. 95.
12. *ARE.* No. 40 of 1918.
13. *ARE.* No. 382 of 1922.
14. *IPS.*, No. 86.
15. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, Nos. 515, 505, 465, 530.
16. *IPS.*, No. 23; *ARE.* No. 457 of 1908.
17. *SII.*, Vol. V, No. 1002.
18. *ARE.* No. 333 of 1927.
19. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 493; *ARE.* No. 101 of 1925.
20. *EI.*, Vol. XXII, No. 34.
21. *ARE.* No. 97 of 1914.
22. *SII.*, Vol. II, Nos. 64, 95, 5.

23. *ARE*. No. 59 of 1927-28.
24. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 70.
25. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 4, p. 47, *l.* 2.
26. *ARE*. No. 274 of 1927.
27. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 4, p. 46, *l.* 46 and p. 43, *ll.* 6-7.
28. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, Nos. 614, 579.
29. *Ibid.*, No 605.
30. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 69; *ARE*. Nos. 1 & 2 of 1918.
31. *SII.*, Vol. II. No. 70; *ARE*. Nos. 266, 271.
32. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No. 617; *Ibid.*, II, No. 70.
33. *Ibid.*, Vol. II, No. 4.
34. *SII.*, Vol. III, No. 205; *Ibid.*, Vol. II, No. 94.
35. *ARE*. No. 338 of 1960-61; *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 57; *EC.*, Vol. X, Kl. 107.
36. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 663, and 671.
37. *Ibid.*, Nos. 571 and 674.
38. *ARE*. No. 381 of 1922.
39. *ARE*. Nos. 377 of 1922 and 517 of 1921.
40. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No 152.
41. All the Valanadus of this period are given in Appendix II at the end, arranged alphabetically. The Nadus of each Valanadu are arranged alphabetically thereunder, indicating the earliest occurrence of each Nadu with references to inscriptions.

41a. *SITI.*, No. 1191.
42. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 701.
43. *ARE*. No. 183 of 1917.
44. *IPS.*, No. 100.
45. *IPS.*, No. 83.
46. *Vide* the Valanadu list.
47. *Vide* the Valanadu list.
48. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 247; *ARE*. 1912-13, p. 99.
49. *ARE*. No. 235 of 1928-29.
50. *ARE*. No. 133 of 1912.
51. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, *op. cit.*, p 259.
52. *ARE*, No. 603 of 1908.
53. *ARE*. No. 567 of 1920.
54. *IPS.*, No. 113.
55. *SII.*, Vol. V, No. 664, *l.* 14.

55a. *Vide* list.

55b. *Ibid*.

56. *ARE*. No. 118 of 1926.
57. *Vide* list.
58. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 55.

59. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 135.
60. *ARE.* Nos. 61 & 69 of 1920; *SII.*, Vol. V, No. 514.
61. *ARE.* Nos. 150 of 1918, 93 of 1920 and 197 of 1928-29.
62. *ARE.* No 164 of 1911.
63. *SII*, Vol. II, No. 94
64. *ARE.* No. 66 of 1914.
65. The references to this and the following are noted in the list of **Valanadus.**
66. *SII.*, Vol. II, pp. 459-60.
67. *ARE.* No. 393 of 1961-62.
68. *ARE.* Nos. 199 of 1917.
69. *ARE.* No. 59 of 1913.
70. *ARE.* No. 285 of 1917.
71. *ARE.* No. 44 cf 1907.
72. *ARE.* Nos. 455 & 466 of 1905.
73. *Ibid.*, Nos. 55 of 1906.
74. *SII.*, Vol. VI, No. 34.
75. *Ibid.*, Vol. V, No. 990.
76. *ARE.* No. 289 of 1907.
77. *Ibid.*, No. of 1927-28.
78. *Ibid.*, No. 317 of 1913.
79. *Ibid.*, No. 272, 275 of 1907; 191 of 1908.
80. *Ibid.*, No. 317 of 1913; 188, 208, 216 of 1908.
81. *SII*, Vol. XVII, Nos. 135-138.
82. *Vide Supra*, p. 42.
83. *Vide infra* p. 87.
84. *Vide infra*, p. 94.
85. *Vide Supra*, p. 44.

VII

Chieftaincies and Political Units

Significance :

A study of the political geography of the Chōḻa period would be incomplete without an account of the geographical units whose names have the suffix 'Pāḍi': Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi, Tirumuṇaip-Pāḍi, Vēśālip-Pāḍi and Iruṅgōḷap-Pāḍi. To this same category belong the following units also: Aruvā-nāḍu, Maḻa-nāḍu, Muttaraiyar-nāḍu and Kō-nāḍu. Though we do not have conclusive evidence at present regarding Kuṟunāgaṇ-Nāḍu, Kūḍal-Ilāḍai-Pāḍi and Viḻupparaiyar-nāḍu, which have been grouped above with the Nāḍu units, these three also may be placed under the *Pāḍi* category. Though the term *Pāḍi* is generally taken to mean a camp or a pastoral village, it has to be taken in the present context to indicate territory in general. By this usage, Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi may be considered as the territory (*Pāḍi*) of Vāṇakō, Tirumuṇaip-Pāḍi, as that of Tirumuṇai, etc. Similarly Aruvā-nāḍu should denote the territory (nāḍu) of Aruvā, Maḻa-nāḍu, the territory of Maḻavas, and so on. By this implied position, the above-mentioned units can be placed by the side of the bigger territorial units such as Chōḻa-nāḍu, Pāṇḍi-nāḍu, Chēra-nāḍu, etc. A study of these gives some clues regarding the way the chief monarchical states of this period could have evolved from their primitive nuclei. And these units were the pace-setters for the Vaḷanāḍu organization.

Ko-nadu :

The etymology of Kō-nāḍu (sometimes written as Kō-ṇāḍu) is a little baffling. This means literally a 'king's country'. Since the literal meaning suggests nothing intelligible, let the name mean for the nonce just the 'nāḍu of a Kō'. We hear from two verses in the Saṅgam anthology *Puṟanāṉūṟu* about a *Vēḷ* chief called Iruṅ-Kō.[1] From the context, it is known that his chieftaincy lay very near that of another *Vēḷ*

called Pāri. The Parambu-Nāḍu of Pāri is to be located with the help of inscriptions in the Madurai and Melur taluks of the Madurai District,[2] i.e. some fifteen miles to the north-west of Kō-nāḍu. Therefore, it can be suggested that Kō-nāḍu was a shortened form of Iruṅ-Kō-nāḍu so called by virtue of its being the domain of Iruṅ-Kō. The surname 'Irukkuvēḷ' borne by some subordinate chiefs of the Chōḷa period, mentioned in some inscriptions of this area,[3] was most probably a corrupted form of Iruṅkō-Vēḷ. And Iruṅkō-vēḷ was more a family name than a personal name. Chronologically the Iruṅkō chiefs preceded the Muttaraiyas in this area. One of the Saṅgam poets belonged to Erichchilūr in Kō-ṉāḍu.[4] The date of this poet may be tentatively put in the 3rd century A.D. Correspondingly, Kō-nāḍu should have had its existence from that date. But Kō-nāḍu is mentioned in inscriptions only from 988.[5]

From the inscriptions of the Chōḷa period, it is seen that Aṉṉavāyil-Kūṟṟam, Urattūr-Kūṟṟam, Kūḍalūr-Nāḍu, Kuṉṟiyūr-Nāḍu, Ollaiyūr-Kūṟṟam and Vayalaga-Nāḍu were included in Kō-nāḍu.[6] This unit had two sub-divisions: Teṉ-Kō-nāḍu and Vaḍa-Kō-nāḍu (i. e. southern Kō-nāḍu and northern Kō-nāḍu respectively). Nīrpaḷaṉi and Tirupperu-māṉāṇḍār in Urattūr-Kūṟṟam were situated in the northern division[7] and Vichalūr in Aṉṉavāyil-Kūṟṟam and the whole of Ollaiyūr-Kūṟṟam were in the southern division.[8] By their position, Kuṉṟiyūr-Nāḍu, Vayalaga-Nāḍu and Kūḍalūr-Nāḍu should belong to the southern division, though they are not so alluded to in the available inscriptions. A single inscription refers to the eastern division, Kīḻ-Kō-ṉāḍu.[9] But, all these divisions served only just to indicate their relative location in this unit; none of them formed any distinct entity.

As has been mentioned in the previous chapter, Kō-nāḍu formed part of Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu from about 989 to 1056, after which it was constituted as a separate Vaḷanāḍu, first with the name of Iraṭṭapāḍi-koṇḍa-chōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu and then with the name of Kaḍal-aḍaiyād-ilaṅgai-koṇḍa-chōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu. The peculiar feature about this unit is the cohesive character of the *Nāṭṭār* of this area. Because they were subjected to a single chieftaincy for a considerable period, the *Nāṭṭār* of all the individual Nāḍu units of this area seem to have come so close together as to form a unitary group. On many occasions, the *Nāṭṭār* of the whole Vaḷanāḍu, that corresponded to Kō-nāḍu, are found acting together. An inscription of 1105 informs us that the *Nāḍu* of Iraṭṭapāḍikoṇḍachōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu

granted the right to collect the brokerage of betal leaves brought for sale into this area to two individuals , asking them to give a proportion of the brokerage dues to the temple at Tirunalakkuṉṟam (i. e. Kuḍimiyāmalai).[10] And the upkeep of this charity was placed under the collective charge of the *Nāḍu*, the *Mūṉṟu-paḍai-poṟkōyil Kaikkōḷar* and the *Paḍaip-paḷiyiliaiññūṟṟuvar* of this area. Another inscription dated 1266 records that the *Nāḍu* of Kō-nāḍu *alias* Kaḍal-aḍaiyād–ilaṅgai–koṇḍa–chōḷa–Vn., along with the management of the above-mentioned temple, sold land belonging to the temple to an individual as tax-free *dēvadāna* of the same temple, undertaking themselves the responsiblity to pay off the remitted taxes.[11] Yet another inscription, dated 1268, refers to the same body taking upon themselves the charge of the tax-burden due on some land sold to the same temple by the *Ūr* of Vichalūr in Aṇṇavāyil-Kūṟṟam.[12] In all these instances, the collective functioning of the *Nāḍu* of the whole area cannot be attributed to the constitution of the Vaḷanāḍu unit with which Kō-nāḍu was identified for there is not found any instance of similar functioning of the bodies of other Vaḷanāḍus.

Muttaraiyar-Nadu :

This is mentioned in a single inscription of Nṛipatuṅgavarmaṉ (895), wherein it is stated that Viḷā-Nāḍu containing Kūkūr, was the *mī-kūṟu*, i. e. western division of Muttaraiyar-nāḍu.[13] Kūkūr in the Lalgudi taluk is situated on the north bank of the Koḷḷiḍam. Some members of the Muttaraiya family are known from the Sendalai pillar inscriptions, assigned to the middle of the 8th century A.D. Chuvaraṉ Māṟan of these inscriptions claims to have gained victories at many places including Koḍumbāḷūr and Aṇṇalvāyil. He is said to have defeated the Pāṇḍya and the Kō-nāḍu rulers.[14] From the mention of the latter victory, it may be presumed that Kō-nāḍu was not originally a part of his domain. And his titles Tañjai-Kōṉ (Lord of Tañjai or Tañjāvūr) and Vallak-Kōṉ (Lord of Vallam) indicate that his chieftaincy centred around these places. But, the actual extent of his territory can only be guessed. It has been noted earlier that some portion of Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu lay to the north of the Kāvēri, comprising a portion of Iḍaiyāṟṟu-Nāḍu. Taṇḍaṅguṟai in Viḷā-Nāḍu was also included in Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu. The position of Kūkūr is such that it could certainly be included in this same division (Map-3). If at all an explanation can be given for the strange constitution of Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu by attaching some territory lying to the north of the Kāvēri (or Kōḷḷiḍam), instead of

taking that river as a natural boundary, it should be this: Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu of Rājarāja I's reign corresponded actually to the Muttaraiyar-nāḍu.[15] A title of Chuvaraṉ Māṟaṉ was *Kaḷvar-Kaḷvan*, which suggests the identity of the Muttaraiyas with the Kaḷabhras, a war-like tribe said to have uprooted many a kingdom in the Tamiḻ country. Unlike the vague and exaggerated accounts of the Pāṇḍya and Pallava copper-plates about the Kaḷabhras, the reference to Muttaraiyar-nāḍu just mentioned coupled with the material of the Sendalai inscriptions gives a positive idea about the establishment of a chiefship--which given the opportunity would have attained to the status of the kingships of the Chēra, Chōḻa and Pāṇḍya—by the imposition of the might of a roving tribe.

Mala-nadu :

Maḻa-nāḍu included in it the Nāḍu units of Chemburai-Kaṇḍam (A. D. 925),[16] Kalāra-Kūṟṟam (892),[17] Mīmalai (c. 10th century),[18] Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam (923)[19] and Veṇkōṇkuḍi-Kaṇḍam (1019).[20] Since Vaḍavaḻi-Nāḍu and Veḻḻaiyūr-Kaṇḍam were in Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu even at the beginning,[21] they also should have belonged to Maḻa-nāḍu. And Vaḍavaḻi-Nāḍu was situated between Mīmalai and Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam, both of which belonged to Maḻa-nāḍu.[21a] The antiquity of Maḻa-nāḍu cannot be decided, in the absence of any earlier inscriptional or literary evidence. Whether Maḻa-Koṅgam referred to in the Vēḷvikkuḍi grant of Neḍuñja-ḍaiyaṉ (c. 771)[22] is to be identified with this is not certain, since it may have denoted some portion of the Koṅgu under the Maḻavas.

The *Maḻavas* are mentioned in many verses belonging to the Saṅgam anthologies, as a predatory tribe inhabiting mostly hilly areas.[23] A *Maḻa-pulam* (i. e. the tract infested by the Maḻavas) is said to have been chastised by a *Kaḷavar* chief, Pulli, of the Vēṅgaḍam hills.[24] They are found in Oḍuṅgāḍu on the Western ghats inside the Chēra country.[25] A verse alludes to an Ōri, who was the chief of the Maḻavas (*Maḻavar-peru-magan*).[26] This chief is known, from another verse, to have ruled the area around the Kolli hills.[27] The extreme western portion of Maḻanāḍu under consideration is about fifteen miles south of the Kolli hills. These facts, therefore, may be taken to imply that these hill people descended to the plains in course of time and, by their might, established themselves as ruling lords of the plains-people.

Irungolap-Padi :

The Nāḍu units of this Pāḍi were Kīḻp-Puliyūr-Nāḍu (c. 1108), [28] Nalvayalchūḻ-Nāḍu (c. 12th cent.),[29] Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam (1003),[30] Piḍavūr-Nāḍu (c. 950)[31] and Vilandaiyil-Kūṟṟam (1100).[32] Though Kīḻ Puliyūr-Nāḍu and Nalvayalchūḻ-Nāḍu are not easy of location as yet, the position of the other three units gives a fair idea of the extent of Iruṅgōḷap-Pāḍi, comprising as it were the northern portion of the Lalgudi taluk, the western portion of the Chidambaram taluk and the southern portion of the Vriddhachalam taluk, besides the portion of Uḍaiyarpalayam taluk, lying between the above taluks. The history of this unit is not possible of reconstruction. The name shows that it was once a domain of some family of the Iruṅgō (same as Iruṅkō) chiefs, perhaps some relatives of those of Kō-nāḍu.

Miladu :

This unit occupied the southern and western parts of the Tirukkoyilur taluk and a larger part of the Kallakkurichi taluk in the South Arcot District and the eastern part of the Attur taluk in the Salem District. Āräṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam (1184),[33] Āṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam (1169),[34] Kuṟukkai-Kūṟṟam (813),[35] Naṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam (1184)[36] and Paraṇūr-Kūṟṟam (c. 900)[37] were the Nāḍus within this unit. Taking Malāḍu to be the correct form of Milāḍu, Dr. Hultzsch derived it from Malaiya-nāḍu or Malaināḍu.[38] He seems to have got the idea from the commentary on the *Naṉṉūl*, which would have the term Malāḍu derived from Malaiyamāṉāḍu.[39] For three reasons, the derivation is not acceptable. First, grammatical rules will not permit the derivation. Secondly, there is not a single allusion to Malaiya-nāḍu, Malai-nāḍu or Malaiyamāṇāḍu. Thirdly, Milāḍu is the form found in a majority of inscriptions. Milāḍu, Vilāḍu or Ilāḍu are found as a component of the names of some persons in inscriptions coming from the North Arcot and South Arcot districts.[40] In these instances, Milāḍu can be taken to be the name of a community or tribe. It has been suggested that the community might have taken to this name just because it came originally from Virāṭa-dēśa located about Hangal in Dharwar District. [41] This may be the basic reason. And Milāḍu, the political unit, should have been so called after some member of the Milāḍu community. The relation that existed between the Malaiyamāṉ or Malaiyaṉ and the Milāḍu groups is however not clear.

A record of Rājēndra II, dated 1058, mentions a Narasingavaṇmar ruling over the Milāḍu-2000 *Bhūmi*.[41a] This numeral suffix reminds one of the many territorial units of the Karṇāṭaka country having numerical suffixes, such as Gaṅga-6000, Iraṭṭapāḍi-seven and a half-lakhs, etc The Āvani record of Kulōttuṅga I alludes to Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻa-Maṇḍalam (i. e. Toṇḍai-Maṇḍalam)-48,000 Bhūmi.[42] There has grown quite a lot of literature around these numerical suffixes.[43] This tantalysing puzzle may be solved to some extent with the help of the *Chēkkiḻār–Suvāmikaḷ-purāṇam* of Umāpati–Śivāchārya, who lived in the first quarter of the 14th century.[44] Umāpati Śivāchārya, in the course of his narration of the life-sketch of Chēkkiḻār, mentions that Chēkkiḻār belonged to the Chēkkiḻār-*kūḍi* which was a *Veḷḷāḷa* sub-sect of the *kuḍi-nārpatteṇṇāyiram* (i. e. 48,000 *kuḍis*) of Toṇḍai-nāḍu.[45] In the present context, the *kuḍi* is to mean a *Veḷḷāḷa* family. Equating the 48,000 *Bhūmis* with 48,000 *kuḍis*, the numerals may be considered to have stood for the total of the *Veḷḷāḷa* house-holds of the concerned territories. Incidentally, it may be pointed out that the Veḷḷāḷas who formed the *Chittiramēḻi–Periya–Nāḍu* assemblies were given the attribute of *Bhūmi-puttirar*.[46] Anyhow, it cannot be said the number 48,000, 2,000 etc. represented real and accurate enumeration. These numbers, particularly those of the larger denominations, were most probably conventional numbers.

Vanakop-Padi :

The earliest inscriptional reference to this is found in a record of 875.[47] Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi contained the following Nāḍus: Āḍaiyūr-Nāḍu (A. D. 1213),[48] Aṇṇā-Nāḍu (c. 1100),[49] Cheṅguṇra-Nāḍu (1124),[50] Kāndaḷūr-Nāḍu (922),[51] Kīḻ-Koṇrai-Nāḍu (c. 1150),[52] Meykuṇra-Nāḍu (1246),[53] Narippaḷḷi-Nāḍu (1055),[54] Uḍaikkāḍu-Nāḍu (998)[55] and Vilaiyūr-Nāḍu (875).[56] This lay on both the banks of the Peṇṇai adjoining Milāḍu on its north-west and north. The name of Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi indicates that it should have got its name from some Bāṇa member.[57] The Bāṇas were immigrants into the Tamiḻ country Mysore area.[58] Perumbāṇap-Pāḍi, a Bāṇa chieftaincy located in the Chandragiri and Chittoor taluks of the Chittoor District and the Gudiyattam and Vellore taluks of the North Arcot District, should have preceded in time Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi. The two should be distinguished as separate entities, for there was another chieftaincy well entrenched between the two, *viz.* Pangaḷa-nāḍu in the area covered by the Vellore and Polur taluks of the North Arcot District.

In this connection, the prevailing opinion on an allusion found in the *Lōkavibhāga* (c. A. D. 458) to the Pāṇa-Rāṣṭra may be considered. Therein it is mentioned that the village Pāṭalika was situated in Pāṇa-Rāṣṭra.[59] R. Narasimhachar has identified Pāṇa-Rāṣṭra with Perumbāṇap-Pāḍi and Pāṭalika with Tiruppādirippuliyūr near Cuddalore in the Cuddalore taluk of the South Arcot District.[60] The identification of the village may be correct. In that case, the Pāṇa-Rāstra cannot be identified with either Perumbāṇap-Pāḍi or Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi. Neither of these political units ever extended to the Cuddalore taluk. Again, since the *Lōkavibhāga* is a Sanskrit work, we should expect the correct spelling of Bāṇa-Rāṣṭra or if the work used the vernacular form, the spelling should be Vāṇa-Rāṣṭra.[61]

Tirumunaip-Padi :

This political unit which lay on the south bank of the Peṇṇai, adjoining Milāḍu, included in it the following Nāḍus: Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu, (885),[62] Mēl-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu (1136),[63] Arachūr-Nāḍu (1340),[64] Aviyaṇūr-Nāḍu (997),[65] Mēlūr-Nāḍu (923),[66] Muḍiyūr-Nāḍu (1149),[67] Pādūr-Nāḍu (1080),[68] Pēriṅgūr-Nāḍu (1121),[69] Peṛukaṇūr-Nāḍu (1146),[70] Tāmar-Nāḍu (1059),[71] Tiruveṇṇainallūr-Nāḍu (1058)[72] and Kayaṟpākkai-Nāḍu (1124).[73] The location of Peṛukaṇūr-Nāḍu is as yet unsatisfactory. For Vāgūr-Nāḍu, which belonged to Vēśālip-Pāḍi, is situated in between Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu, on the west and Pēṛukaṇūr-Nāḍu on the east, both belonging to Tirumuṇaip-Pāḍi (Map-9). Leaving this doubtful case, it is seen that Tirumuṇaip-Pāḍi occupied the area between the Peṇṇai and Gaḍilam rivers, extending from Milāḍu on the west up to Tiruvadi in the Cuddalore taluk on the east.

This significance of the name of Muṇaip-Pāḍi (omitting the honorific 'Tiru') is not clear. Some personal names found in the inscriptions of this area have 'Muṇaiyaṇ' as a component. Thus in an inscription we get *Muṇaiyan* Mikāmap-Pallavaraiyan of Tirukkōvalūr.[74] The name of the foster-father of Sundarar was Narasinga-*Muṇaiyar*[75] who ruled over Tirumuṇaip-Pāḍi. From these instances, it seems that the 'Muṇaiyar' were a group or community. Muṇaip-Pāḍi was most probably named after this ruling group.

Aruva-Nadu :

This political unit is mentioned in a very few inscriptions. Vāgūr-

Nāḍu (877)[76] and Vāvalūr-Nāḍu (910)[77] were the only Nāḍus in this unit. The position of the two Nāḍus indicates that Aruvā-nāḍu lay along the north bank of the Peṇṇai from about five miles west of Viluppuram to the sea coast.[77a] Vāgūr-Nāḍu was in its eastern division (i. e. *Kīḻ-Vaḻi*) and Vāvalūr-Nāḍu was in its western division (i. e. *mīy-vaḻi*). Unlike the other units being considered here, Aruvā-Nāḍu had its life terminated in this period. Vāgūr-Nāḍu, which was in Aruvā-Nāḍu in 877, is found in Vēśālip-Pāḍi, by 961 and after.[78] Vāvalūr-nāḍu, which belonged to Aruvā-nāḍu in 988,[79] is found belonging to Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu about 1015 and after.[80] It may, therefore, be inferred from this information that the eastern portion of Aruvā-Nāḍu went to Vēśālip-Pāḍi some time in the early half of the tenth century and the western portion was attached to Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu a little later at the end of that century.

The people called 'Aruvāḷar' are very well known to Tamil history. They figure among the enemies of Karikāla, as seen from the account of the *Paṭṭiṇappālai*.[81] Obviously Aruvā-Nāḍu should have been named after these people. In fact, a unique inscription refers to Aruvāḷ-nāḍu.[82]

Vesalip-Padi :

The position of this unit vis-a-vis Aruvā-nāḍu has just been considered. This comprised a small littoral area in the Cuddalore taluk, having included in it Iḷaiyūr-Nāḍu (c. 950),[83] Kuṟuñji-Aḷa-Nāḍu (1253),[84] Pākka-Nāḍu (999),[85] Vāgūr-Nāḍu (961),[86] Kīḻkūr-Nāḍu (c. 11th century)[87] and Mēṟkūr-Nāḍu (1012).[88] The possible location of Iḷaiyūr-Nāḍu, which is not yet located, may not alter much the actual extent of this unit as determined at present.

From the Bāhūr plates of Nṛipatuṅga, the Pallava, it is known that *Vēśāli* was a family name. According to these plates, a Mārttāṇḍa belonged to the Vēśāli *vamsa*.[89] It is obvious then, that Vēśālip-Pāḍi owed its name to the members of this family. Of all the units considered above, this seems to be the last one, chronologically speaking.

Sum-up :

All the political units considered above, it may be noted, were situated on the fringe of the Chōḻa–Nāḍu proper, which means that even before the advent of these chieftaincies, the kingdom of Chōḻas, i. e. Chōḻa-nāḍu had been well established. The exact date of the formation of these

chieftaincies, however, cannot yet be fixed. The advent of Kō-nāḍu has been traced to the 3rd century A. D. Aruvā-nāḍu also could have existed from that period. Vēśālip-Pāḍi seems to have come into existence in the 9th and 10th centuries A. D. The other units should be assigned to the period between the 4th and 5th centuries A. D. Whether all these political units may be considered as having come out of tribal chieftaincies is not clear. Even in the case of Maḷa-nāḍu, it cannot be said that all the people of that area were Maḷavas. All these may be considered as having come out of tribal chieftaincies in the restricted sense that the ruling people who claimed these areas as their domain belonged to some tribes. It is not at all possible to say that the whole population of these units belonged to the tribes of the rulers.

When the Chōḷa kingdom grew in strength from the beginning of the 10th century, the power of these chieftaincies gradually decreased. The leading members of the families of the chiefs were enlisted for the Chōḷa army and administrative staff. The chieftaincies existed only in their names. And in the reign of Rājarāja I, an attempt was made to completely wipe out these names also by the superimposition of the Vaḷanāḍu set-up. The attempt, of course, failed and the names of the old chieftaincies were always found mentioned in inscriptions along with those of the new politico-geographical units. But, bereft of their earlier political significance, the names of these units lingered on as mere geographical names.

---

1. *Purananuru*, vv. 201, 202.
2. *ARE.* Nos. 329 of 1918, 482 of 1958-59; *SII*, Vol. VIII, No. 423.
3. *A Manual of the Pudukkottai State* (1940), Vol. II, Part I, pp. 603-06.
4. *Purananuru*, vv. 54, 61, 167, etc - Colophon.
5. *SII.*, XIII, No, 33.
6. *IPS* , Nos. 85, 86, 90, 91, 99, 161, 182, 338, 344.
7. *IPS.*, Nos. 105, 154.
8. *Ibid.*, No. 301, 382, 399, 391.
9. *Ibid.*, No. 198.
10. *Ibid.*, No. 125.
11. *Ibid.*, No. 367.
12. *Iibd.*, No. 375.
13. *SII.*, Vol. VI, No. 368.
14. *EI.*, Vol. XIII, p. 137.

15. According to K. S. Vaidyanathan "Muttaraiyar-Nadu was made up of a portion of Kalara-Kurram and Pachchil-Kurram to the immediate north of the Kaveri and the Coleroon". ["Muttaraiyar-nadu", *The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol. XLIV, 1953-54, p. 48]. There is very little evidence to come to such a positive conclusion. Again many of his arguments seem to be very illogical. Thus, he argues that, 'since some places belonging to Idaiyarru-Nadu were in close proximity to Kukur of Vila-Nadu, the former i.e. Idaiyarru-Nadu was perhaps a part of the latter i.e. Vila-Nadu' (*op. cit.*, p. 43). Developing this argument further, he says, "Thus Idaiyarru-Nadu was that part of Vila-Nadu which lay north of the Kaveri and was a sub-division of Kalara-Kurram" (op., *cit.*, p. 44).
16. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 509.
17. *Ibid.*, IV, No. 531.
18. *Ibid.*, XIII, No. 329.
19. *ARE.* No. 702 of 1909.
20. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 5.
21. *Ibid.*, No 70; *ARE.* No. 325 of 1927-28.
21a. K. S. Vaidyanathan says that "Mala-nadu was bordered by the Vellaru river in the north, that the Karaipottanaru and its continuation in the South of the Kaveri formed as it were the boundary in the west, that in the South it was coterminus with Ko-nadu, the Irungo-vel country, while in the east it was bordered by the divisions of the Chola-nadu viz. Andattu-Kurram, Arkattu-Kurram and Tanjavur-Kurram" ["Mala-nadu", *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, The Culture and Heritage Number of, 1956, p. 234] -- There is not a single inscription to indicate that Mala-nadu extended to the south of the Kaveri. Again one is at a loss to find any clue, for the author's sweeping conclusion regarding the northern and eastern limits after carefully going through his long article running to thirty-five pages.
22. *EI.*, Vol. XVII, p. 297.
23. *Agananuru,* vv. 35, 101, 119, 337.
24. *Ibid.*, v. 61.
25. *Ibid.*, v. 91.
26. *Narrinai*, v. 52.
27. *Ibid.*, v. 265.
28. *ARE.* No. 348 of 1917.
29. *Ibid.*, 301 of 1921.
30. *Ibid.*, 40 of 1918.
31. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 34.
32. *ARE.* No. 231 of 1916
33. *ARE.* No. 151 of 1940-41.
34. *Ibid.*, No. 20 of 1913.
35. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 921.

36 *ARE.*, No. 93 of 1918.
37. *Ibid.*, No. 263 of 1938-39.
38. *EI.*, Vol VII p. 135.
39. *Nannul*, Sutra 266 & Mayilainathar's Commentary thereon.
40. V. Venkatasubba Ayyar, 'The Lada chiefs of the Tamil country', *The Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 7th Session, pp. 203-11.
41. *ARE.* 1906-07, pp. 73-74.
41a. *EI.* Vol. VII, No. 20K.
42. *EC.*, Vol. X, Mulbagal 49(a).
43. A. S. Altekar, *Rastrakutas and Their Times*, pp. 139-49; T. V. Mahalingam, *South Indian Polity*, pp. 319-20
44. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 674.
45. *Chekkilar Suvamikal Puranam*, vv. 11 & 12.
46. *ARE.* 1936-37, part II, para. 43.
47. *ARE.* No. 52 of 1935-36.
48. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 148.
49. *Ibid.*, No. 116.
50. *ARE.* No. 77 of 1935-36.
51. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 64.
52. *ARE.* No 67 of 1906.
53. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 85.
54. *ARE.* No. 80 of 1906.
55. *Ibid.*, No. 72 of 1935-36.
56. *Ibid.*, No. 52 of 1935-36
57. A Vana-ko-Araisaru is mentioned prominently in some of the Hero-stone inscriptions (c. 600 A. D.) recently discovered by the Tamilnadu State Archaeology Department in Sengam taluk of the North Arcot district. *Sengam Hero-stones* (Tamilnadu State Archaeology Department, 1972), 1971(63, 64, 59, 50, 35 & 48.
58. T. V. Mahalingam, "The Banas in South Indian History", *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. XXIX (1951), pp. 155-56.
59. *Mysore Archaeological Report*, 1910, p. 46.
60. *Ibid.*
61. Pana-Rastra may be a scribal mistake for Paka-Rastra, for Tiruppadirippuliyur belonged to Pattan-*Pakkai*-Nadu (Vide Nadu No. 196).
62. *SII*; Vol. VIII, No. 308.
63. *ARE.* No. 85 of 1935-36.
64. *Ibid*; No. 414 of 1921.
65. *Ibid*; No. 419 of 1921.
66. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 1009.
67. *ARE.* No. 181 of 1906.
68 *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 989.

69. *ARE.* No. 378, of 1909.
70. *SII.,* Vol. VIII, No. 320.
71. *Ibid.*, VII, No. 885.
72. *Ibid.*, VII, No. 947
73. *Ibid.*, VIII, No. 304.
74. *ARE.* No. 67 of 1919.
75. *Periyapuranam*, 'Taduttatkonda-puranam', v. 5.
76 *EI.*, Vol. XVIII, No. 2.
77. *SII.* Vol. VIII, No. 719.
77a. There is absolutely no evidence for the conception that Aruva-nadu had two sub-divisions, viz. Aruva South and Aruva North and both these together comprised most of the Tondai-mandalam area. (R. Gopalan, *Pallavas of Kanchi* (1928, p. XII). Aruva-Vadatalai, found in commentaries is to mean only that territory lying to the north of Aruva-(nadu) and not Aruva north.
78. *SII*, Vol. VII, Nos. 804, 812, 814.
79. *Ibid.*, XIII, No. 63
80. *Ibid.*, VIII, No. 745, 744; *ARE.* Nos. 1, 2.
81. *Loc. cit.*, l. 275.
82. *ARE.* No. 189 of 1930-31.
83. *ARE.* No 257 of 1923.
84. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 55.
85. *ARE.* No. 85 of 1941-42.
86. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 804.
87. *Ibid.*, No. 64.
88. *ARE.* No. 21 of 1922.
89. *EI.*, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, *ll.* 27-28.

VIII

Naduvil-Nadu

Naḍuvil-nāḍu (rarely spelt as Naḍuvu-nāḍu or Naḍu-nāḍu) is usually considered to have comprised the area between the Peṇṇai and the North Veḷḷāṟu rivers. This view is based on the presumption that the southern boundary of the Toṇḍai-nāḍu was the river Peṇṇai and the northern boundary of the Chōḷa-nāḍu was the Veḷḷāṟu. But the southern boundary of Toṇḍai-nāḍu never extended to the Peṇṇai. It stood about 12° 15' North latitude, about forty miles north of the Peṇṇai. Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, Cheñji (Gingee) and Tiṇḍivanam which were to the south of this latitude were not included in Toṇḍai-nāḍu. Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi in Tiruvaṇṇāmalai taluk, Siṅgapura-Nāḍu in Gingee taluk and Ōymā-nāḍu in Tiṇḍivanam taluk covered the territory about these places. Siṅgapura-nāḍu and Ōymā-nāḍu, which are not considered in the present study, are to be put under the 'Pāḍi' category. Including these two, there were eight tribal chieftaincies positioned between Toṇḍai-nāḍu and Chōḷa-nāḍu. The gradual incorporation of these chieftaincies into the Vaḷanāḍu set-up was the main factor in giving shape to the Naḍuvil-nāḍu.

Though 'Toṇḍai-nāḍu' did not extend up to the Peṇṇai, Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Maṇḍalam did do so. Rājarāja I seems to have schemed to make both the Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam and the Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Maṇḍalam meet on the basin of Peṇṇai. It may be mentioned here that though Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Maṇḍalam was the new name of Toṇḍai-nāḍu given in the reign of Rājarāja I, it comprised also other territories outside that of the Toṇḍai-nāḍu proper. Thus, Siṅgapura-Nāḍu and Ōymā-nāḍu were also included in Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Maṇḍalam. Further south, Nṛipatuṅga-Jayantāṅgi-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam was in Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Maṇḍalam in 1021 and 1023.[1] Vāgūr was in it in the year 1018.[2] Places to the south of the Peṇṇai were also attached to this Maṇḍalam. Ādhirājamaṅgalyapuram in Kīḷ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu (1035),[3] Tirunāvalūr in Mēlūr-Nāḍu (1018-1054),[4] Tirukkōvalūr in Kuṟukkai-Kūṟṟam (1014)[5] and Kaḍaṟi in

Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi (1012)[6] all to the south of the Peṇṇai belonged to Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻa-Maṇḍalam. According to an inscription of 1017, Tirukkōvalūr was in Chōḻa-Maṇḍalam.[7] After some time, this scheme seems to have been given up. The reference in an inscription of 1062 to Kaṇichchampākkam in Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu as belonging to Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻa-Maṇḍalam is the last one relating to this arrangement.[8] Hereafter either Chōḻa-Maṇḍalam or Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻa-Maṇḍalam is not mentioned in inscriptions with respect to the above-mentioned places. More prominence was given to the Valanāḍu scheme.

It has been pointed out earlier that Rājēndraśimha-Vaḷanāḍu, which itself had replaced the earlier Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu, extended up to Viḻup-puram to the north of the Peṇṇai by the year 1014.[9] Simultaneously Milāḍu was recognized as a separate division by the name Jananātha-Vaḷanāḍu whose earliest mention is found in an inscription of 1003,[10] obviously implying that Milāḍu was excluded from the jurisdiction of Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu. The latter division, therefore, included in it the territories of Tirumuṇaip-Pāḍi, Aruvā-nāḍu (defunct just then) and Vēśālip-Pāḍi. The position of Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi, to the north of Milāḍu, by this time is not ascertainable. Some time during the reign of Rājarāja I's successor, Rājēndra I (1012-44), Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu was restricted to the south bank of the Gaḍilam. The portion to the north of that river was made a separate division with the name of Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu. This division is mentioned for the first time in the reign of Rājādhirāja I in an inscription of 1045,[11] as far as the available material goes. But this should have been formed in the reign of Rājēndra I itself as is seen from its name. From the appended list (Appendix III), it may be noted that the territories of Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi and Milāḍu were not included in this division. It seems Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi was recognized as a separate division by itself during this reign. An inscription dated 1030 mentions Āḍaiyūr-Nāḍu in Madurāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu.[12] Another one dated 1037 mentions Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi *alias* Madurāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu.[13]

An inscription of 1055 mentions Narippaḷḷi-Nāḍu in Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi *alias* Rājēndra-Vaḷanāḍu,[14] obviously named after Rājēndra II (1052-64). From two other inscriptions, it is seen that Rājēndra-Vaḷanāḍu included Cheṅguṇṛa-Nāḍu (1118)[15] and Mīkoṉṛai-Nāḍu (1089).[16] Since these three Nāḍus belonged to Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi, it may be suggested that this was a separate division corresponding to Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi, after replacing the old

name of Madurāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu. But, Viḻupparaiya-Nāḍu far to the east is seen in this division in the years 1079 and 1090[17] Similarly, Paṭṭāṇ-pākkai-Nāḍu (*alias* Pavitramāṇikka-Vaḷa-Nāḍu) is found in this division in the year 1092.[17a] Therefore Rājēndra-Vaḷanāḍu may be considered as a new name of Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu. This suggestion can only be tentative. For, as may be noted in the list, not a single Nāḍu belonging to Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi is found under Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu. There is, however, a single inscription of 1121 which mentions Vāḷaiyūr in Rājēndra-chōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu *alias* Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi.[17b] This evidence may be construed to imply that, though Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu excluded Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi at the beginning, included it during and after the reign of Rājēndra II, though hesitatingly. In the case of renaming, it may be remembered here, the old names were never completely discarded; in many cases they continued to be in use along with the new names. But care was taken to avoid simultaneous occurrence of both the new and old ones in one and the same inscription. Thus, we find Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu to be in use even in the 13th century[18] after it got renamed three times. But, the name of Rājēndra-Vaḷanāḍu was short-lived, it being mentioned for the last time in an inscription of 1124.[19] In an inscription of Adhirājēndra (c. 1070), Vīrarājēndra-Vaḷanāḍu is mentioned as containing Āḍaiyūr-Nāḍu (of (Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi).[20] The name was perhaps given to Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu in the reign of Vīrarājēndra, the predecessor of Adhirājēndra. But no other inscription, as yet available, contains an allusion to Vīrarājēndra-Vaḷanāḍu.

During the reign of Kulōttuṅga I (1070-1120) along with the names of other Vaḷanāḍus, the name of Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu also was changed. The new name Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḻa-Vaḷa-nāḍu is mentioned at its earliest in an inscription of 1097.[21] Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḻa, however, was not an attribute of Kulōttuṅga I. Perhaps he named this division after the title of his maternal grandfather, Rājēndra I. This name is not found in any inscription dated after 1123, by which time it has become defunct. It is in the year 1124 that we get the first reference to Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu.[22] Obviously this name replaced Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu. Not only mere replacement of the name. This new division definitely covered the territory of Vāṇakōp-pāḍi also, besides the area of the older Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu, as may be noted from the list. And, most important of all, Kuṟukkai-Kūṟṟam of Milāḍu is also included in this division at least in the latter half of the 12th century A.D.[23] Similarly, Āṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam of Milāḍu

is found in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu in an inscription of 1202.[23a] We are not sure if the other Nāḍu units of Milāḍu were also included in this, because of paucity of records. Probably they might have been included in this division.

The Naḍuvil-nāḍu is mentioned in an inscription of 1092.[24] This is the earliest reference to this as yet known. In this record it is given as an *alias* of Rājēndra-Vaḷanāḍu. By this it has to be inferred that originally Naḍuvil-Nāḍu did not include the territory of Milāḍu, as it was the case of Rājēndra-Vaḷanāḍu. Although it is only in the year 1172 that the Naḍuvil-nāḍu is found to be considered as an *alias* of Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu,[25] it may be suggested with more plausibility that in the year 1124 itself Naḍuvil-nāḍu was identified with Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu. It cannot be definitely said after whom Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu was named, since Vikramachōḻa (1118-35), in whose reign it is found to occur first, does not seem to have a name or title such as 'Rājarāja'. But two of his brothers had the names respectively Rājarāja Mummuḍichōḍa and Rājarāja Chōḍagaṅga,[26] obviously named after their paternal grandfather Rājarāja Narēndra. Perhaps Vikramachōḻa named the division after his grandfather. It is not possible to equate Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu of Rājarāja I's time with the present one, since we do not get any reference to Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu during the intervening hundred and odd years. Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu almost replaced all the names that preceded it. Except for some stray references to Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu, no other name is found mentioned in inscriptions after 1124. This seems to have got renamed as Rājādhirāja-Vaḷanāḍu in the year 1168 in the reign of Rājādhirāja II.[26a] But this is mentioned again only in a few inscriptions.[26b]

The northern boundary of Naḍuvil-Nāḍu, *alias* RājarājaVaḷanāḍu, coincided with the southern boundaries of Siṅgapura-Nāḍu (in Gingee taluk) and Ōymā-nāḍu (in Tindivanam taluk). It covered most of the present Tiruvaṇṇāmalai taluk including Tiruvaṇṇāmalai. If we include the whole of Milāḍu, for which we do not have evidence now, in Naḍuvil-nāḍu it should have extended on its south up to the Maṇimuttāṟu river, a tributary of the Veḷḷāṟu. Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam on both the banks of the Maṇimuttāṟu, to the south-east of Milāḍu, was not included in Naḍuvil-nāḍu; it was in Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu to the end. Further east, the southern limit of the Naḍuvil-Nāḍu was the basin of the Gaḍilam river. That is, places on the south bank of the river were also included in

Naḍuvil-nādu, because south of the basin there were very few settlements, which factor, besides separating the settlements on the south bank of the Gaḍilam from those situated further south belonging to Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu, made their connection with the Naḍuvil-nāḍu more compact. This necessitated a realignment between Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu (i.e. Naḍuvil-Nāḍu) and Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu. Vāṇavanmādēvipuram and Udavi-Tirumāṇikuḷi on the south bank of Gaḍilam (Map-9) which belonged to Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu till 1124[27] are found from the years 1129 and 1130 in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu.[28] The southern limit of Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu on its eastern portion was extended further south up to Tiruttiṇainagar, perhaps to include the whole of Vēśālip-Pāḍi within its jurisdiction, some time in the second half of the 12th century before the year 1194. The Tīrthanagari inscriptions, already referred to in connection with the revenue administration vis-a-vis the Vaḷanāḍu, [29] seem to indicate this realignment that took place between Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu and Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu. An inscription of 1290 referring to Tiruchchōpuram, near Tiruttiṇainagar, in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu,[30] may be taken to support the above suggestion. But there is some evidence to make one doubt this suggestion. An inscription of 1265 mentions Tiruttiṇainagar in Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu itself. [31] There is, however, one factor which should be taken into account. The Chōḷa power is gone, for all practical purposes, in the first half of the 13th century itself. Correspondingly the older administrative set-up should have weakened by that time. The administrative divisions, whatever were their names and jurisdiction earlier, continued in existence only in their names, at least in the peripheral areas.

The above account drives us to the conclusion that the Naḍuvil-nāḍu was first thought of only in the reign of Kulōttuṅga I to cover the whole territory which had been occupied by chieftaincies during pre-Rājarāja days, north of the Gaḍilam and south of the Toṇḍai-nāḍu. Its fullest extent was reached only at the end of the 12th century. Throughout the thirteenth century the Naḍuvil-nāḍu stood only in the position of a 'nāḍu';[32] only from the last quarter of the 13th century it came to be known as Naḍuvil-*Maṇḍalam*,[33] when even petty chieftains claimed the status of 'Mahā-Maṇḍalēśvaras'.

1. *ARE.* No 386 and 368 of 1922.
2. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 812.
3. *Ibid.*. VIII, No. 316.
4. *ARE.* Nos. 225 & 228 of 1939-40.
5. *SII.*, Vol. VII, Nos. 861 & 880.
6. *ARE.* No. 222 of 1936-37.
7. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 860.
8. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 798.
9. *Vide Supra*, p. 6.
10. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 878.
11. *ARE.* No. 2 of 1922.
12. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 67.
13. *ARE.* No. 82 of 1906.
14. *ARE.* No 80 of 1906.
15. *Ibid.*, 133 of 1934-35.
16. *Ibid.*, 277 of 1960-61.
17. *Ibid.*, 178 of 1919 and 365 of 1917.

17a. *SII*, Vol. VII, No. 760.

17b. *ARE.* No. 62 of 1926.

18. *ARE.* No. 479 of 1912.

19 *Ibid.*, No. 77 of 1935-36.

20. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 884.
21. *ARE.* No. 198 of 1919.
22. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 304.
23. *ARE.* Nos 310, 311, 344 of 1921.

23a. *Ibid.*, No. 506 of 1912.

24. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 760.
25. *ARE.* No 503 of 1918.
26. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 319.

26a. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 890.

26b. *Ibid.*, VIII, No. 318; XVII, No. 127.

27. *SII.*, Vol. VII, Nos 774, 775, 783.
28. *Ibid.*, Nos. 772, 782, 791, 788.
29. *Vide supra*, p. 68.
30. *SII.*, Vol. XVII, No 127.
31. *Ibid.*, No. 143.
32. *ARE.* No. 142 of 1923; *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 767.
33. *ARE.* No. 46 of 1922; 417 of 1921.

IX

VILLAGE

Form and Size:

The village, in the period under study, was the fractional element of the Nāḍu. It was a fraction of the society that the Nāḍu represented; it had its relation with the Governmental activities only as a part of the Nāḍu. Therefore the village has a considerable part in a politico-geographical study which is related mainly to the Nāḍu. The main problem that concerns us here is to define a village, i. e. its content.

The elements which went to make a village are known from some inscriptions recording grants of whole villages. The phrase, mentioning the various elements, used in these inscriptions was a conventionalised and stereotyped one that had been in use at least from the 8th century. An elaborate version of this phrase is found in some of the Chōḻa copper-plate and stone inscriptions. The Tiruvālaṅgāḍu grant of Rājēndra I (c. 1018), making over to the temple of Tiruvālaṅgāḍu the granted village Paḻaiyaṉūr in Paḻaiyaṉūr-Nāḍu, enumerates the following things as included in the villages:[1] 'wet lands, dry lands, *Ūr* (i. e. cultivating people), villiage–site, houses, house-gardens, *maṉṟu* (i.e. meeting place), waste lands for grazing cattle, tanks, cow-pens, ant-hills, hedges, forest-lands, *piḍiligai* (i. e. land surrounding *balipīṭha*), barren lands, brackish lands, streams, channels cut through fields, rivers, arable lands near rivers, pits of water where fish exist, hollows where honey is stored, trees growing up, wells sunk below, tanks, ponds, lakes, collections of water below lake (bunds),—without excluding any existing land which is either covered with water or rolled by the harrow, (the land) where iguanas run or the tortoises creep.' From its very nature, it may be noted that the phrase was meant to be an exhaustive, comprehensive and universal one. On the other hand, the phrase used in two Tañjāvūr inscriptions, which list the villages assigned to the Great temple by Rājarāja I up to his 29th year, is

terse and to the point. According to these, the villages comprised the *ūr-nattam* (i. e. place where the *ūrār* lived), the temples, the ponds, the channels passing through the villages, the *paraichchēri* (i. e. the quarters of the *Paraiyas*), the *Kammāṇa-chēri* (i. e. the quarters of the artisan community) and the burning-grounds, besides the assessable lands under cultivation.[2] It seems, then, that a village was made up of habitation quarters, cremation ground, drinking water ponds, irrigation channels and cultivated lands. A perusal of the two Tanjavur inscriptions drives one to the conclusion that there was not much of waste land inside the village. This may be due to the fact that all the villages mentioned in these two inscriptions were in fertile tracts; or it has to be assumed that lands lying waste till that time and unreclaimed for cultivation were not included in the jurisdiction of a village although they lay all around a village. Most probably the latter view represents the true state of affairs, for it cannot be said that all the land in the Chōḷa country had been tamed and cultivated by the year 1014.

This view seems to be substantiated by the same inscriptions which together give the areas of about forty villages, which are found to be too small. Among these villages, only three had an area above 100 *vēlis*, i. e. a square mile. One village had an area of three quarters of a square mile; seven, an area of about half a square mile; thirteen, about three tenths of a square mile; five, about one tenth of a square mile; and nine villages less than even one tenth of a square mile. Since all these villages were separately assessed, it has to be understood that each village was considered a separate revenue unit regardless of their size.

Different kinds:

Generally villages under the *Veḷḷānvagai* type were not distinguished by any special name suffixes. On the other hand, the *Brahmadēyas*, the *dēvadānas* and the mercantile villages (i. e. *Nagarams*) were recognized by distinct name suffixes. The names of the *Brahmadēya* villages had in most cases the suffiix *Maṅgalam* or *Chaturvēdimaṅgalam*; the *dēvadāna* villages, the suffix *Nallūr*; and the mercantile areas, the suffix *Puram*. Especially when non-*veḷḷānvagai* villages were newly constituted, the distinguishing suffixes were added to the new names. Thus the Anbil grant of Sundara-Chōḷa informs us that an *ēkabhōga-Brahmadēya* was newly formed by separating an area of 10 *vēlis* from out of the 27 *vēlis* of a village called Naṉmuḷāṉkuḍi under the new name Karuṇākara-Maṅgalam.[3] An inscrip-

tion of Vikrama-chōḷa refers to a formation of a *Dēvadāna* village from out of Vānavanmādēvi-Puram, a *Nagaram*, with the new name of Vikkiramachōḷa-Nallūr.[4] Another inscription, dated 1199, mentions conversion of a village called Veṇmaṇippāḍi into a *Nagaram* under the name of Tāyilunalla-Puram.[5] Although this nomenclature was widely used, it cannot always be taken for granted that the kind of a village was indicated by its name suffix, unless it is qualified by some other attribute. Thus Tirukkaṇṇa-Puram, which would naturally be considered a *Nagaram*, is referred to in inscriptions as a *Dēvadāna-Brahmadēya*.[6] Chēnda-Maṅgalam, according to the Larger Leiden plates, was a *Ūr* (i. e. Veḷḷānvagai village).[7]

Suburbs:

Some big villages, which were religious or commercial centres or *Brahmadēyas*, had some suburbs which were indicated by the terms *Piḍāgai* (or *Paḍāgai*), *Pāl* and *Puṛam*. Though the exact relations of the suburbs with the main villages are not clear, there is an interesting fact relating to the suburbs. In some cases, we find the main village belonging to one Nāḍu and the suburbs, to another Nāḍu. Thus, Maṅgalam and Paḷaiyanūr which were the *Paḍāgais* of Singaḷāntaka-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Naḍuvinmalai-Perumūr-Nāḍu were situated in Paḷaiyaṇūr-Nāḍu, according to the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu copper-plates.[8] Karugāvūr is referred to in some inscriptions as a *Pāl* of Kuḍamūkkil, a *dēvadāna* in Pāmbūr-Nāḍu.[9] Karugāvūr which is situated about 10 miles to south-west of Kuḍamūkkil (Map-7) belonged to Āvūr-Kūṛṛam.[10] Here it cannot be said that Karugāvūr was a part of Kuḍamūkkil as the term '*Pāl*' would indicate. Some other relation seems to have existed between the two, which is as yet not clear. It may be pointed out in this connection that both the villages were *Brahmadēyas* and both had the *Mūlaparishat* bodies. Most probably the relation had something to do with the administration of the Tirukkarugāvūr temple by the Kuḍamūkkil *Brahmadēya*. There is another more or less similar instance. Two inscriptions of Rājēndra I refer to Śrī-Vāṇavanmādēvīśvaram (*alias* Śrī-Parāntaka-dēvīśvaram) which was a *Pāl* of Āyirattaḷi in Kiḷār-Kūṛṛam.[11] Śrī-Vāṇavanmādēvīśvaram is to be identified in the context with the present Maṅgalāmbikā shrine in the temple of Vīraṭṭānēśvara at Kaṇḍiyūr. The two inscriptions are found on the east wall of this shrine. Kaṇḍiyūr belonged, according to some other inscriptions, to Ārkāṭṭu-Kūṛṛam.[12] It seems, therefore, that the temple belonging to one Nāḍu was under the administrative control, if

we may say so, of a village belonging to another Nāḍu. Tirumaṇañjēri was a *Pāl* of Kaḍalaṅguḍi (*alias* Gaṅgaikoṇḍachō̤la-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam).[13] In this case, both Kaḍalaṅguḍi and Tirumaṇañjēri were situated in the same Nāḍu, viz. Kuṛukkai-Nāḍu.[14] In Toṇḍai-Maṇḍalam, 'Puṛam' is used in many inscriptions to indicate a suburb. Thus Ādambākkam and Vaikkāṭṭūr are said to be the *Puṛam* of Tiruvoṛṛiyūr.[15] In Chō̤la-Maṇḍalam, instead of *Puṛam*, the term *Puṛambaḍi* is found used in one or two instances. Tañjāvūr, the Chō̤la capital city, had many bazaars and quarters put under the category of *Puṛambaḍi*.[16] The village Karundiṭṭaikuḍi on the north bank of the Vaḍavāṛu (Map-7) was a *Puṛambaḍi* of Tañjāvūr, according to an inscription of 1002.[17]

Taniyur :

The nature of the relation that the village had with the Nāḍu within the broader context of the State may be understood to some extent by a consideration of a kind of village called Taṉiyūr literally meaning separate village. Unlike the Toṇḍai-Maṇḍalam, the area under study had only a small number of Taṉiyūrs. Tiruveḷḷaṛai is mentioned as a Taṉiyūr in an inscription of 1018.[18] According to another inscription, dated 1048, it was a Taṉiyūr in Vaḍava̤li-Nāḍu in Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu.[19] A Tanjāvūr inscription refers to Tiruveḷḷaṛai as a *Brahmadēya*.[20] According to an inscription of Kulōttuṅga I, Jananātha-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam (same as Vi̤luppuram) was a Taṉiyūr in 1103.[20a] Tribhuvanamādēvi-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam (identical with modern Tribhuvani in Pondicherry State) was a *Brahmadēya* and a Taṉiyūr, first in Vi̤lupparaiya-Nāḍu[21] and later in Māttūr-Nāḍu.[22] Rājādhirāja-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam was a Taṉiyūr in Chuttamali-Vaḷanādu in the 12th and 13th centuries A. D.[23] Vīranārāyaṇa-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam and Perumbaṛṛappuliyūr were two other large Taṉiyūrs of this area. Tbere is not much material relating to Tiruveḷḷaṛai, Jananātha-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam and Tribhuvanamādēvi-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Among the remaining Taṉiyūrs, Rājādhirāja-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam (identical with modern Maṉṉārguḍi) was a big *Brahmadēya* village. Its western *Piḍāgai*, Chārikai-kōṭṭai, was a considerable mercantile quarter, i-e. *Nagara*.[24] An inscription mentions three accountants of the village (*Ūrk-kaṇakku*).[25] An inscription of Kulōttuṅga I (c. 1118) has an account of the business transacted in a meeting of the *Mahāsabhā* of the village.[26] It is said in this inscription that the meeting decided to pay the land and other taxes due from the village including the *kāḍu* (forest), *Nāḍu*, *Nagaram*

and *Kaḷḷap-paṟṟu* as per the agreement entered into with the king's agents (i. e. *Kōyiṟṟamar*). It may be noted in this transaction that the settlement of taxes was made by the Government directly with the village authorities.

Vīranārāyaṇa-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam (identical with modern Uḍaiyārguḍi near Kāṭṭumannārkōyil in the Chidambaram taluk) seems to have been constituted as a *Brahmadēya* in the reign of Parāntaka I (c. 907–56). In the 10th century inscriptions it is simply mentioned as a *Brahmadēya* on the north bank (of the Kāvēri).[27] For the first time the Larger Leiden Grant (c. 1006) mentions Vīranārāyaṇa-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam as a Taṉiyūr in Kār-Nāḍu in Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu.[28] An inscription of 1014 refers to it as a Taṉiyūr in Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu.[29] Later still it is mentioned as a Taṉiyūr in Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu.[30] But the Kār-Nāḍu is not mentioned even once after 1006 with respect to this village. Tirunāraiyūr which is about five miles to the east was a *Piḍāgai* of this village.[31] In an inscription of Kōpperuñjiṅga dated 1249 Tirunāraiyūr is itself mentioned as Taṉiyūr.[32] But this may be a mistake.

Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr (i. e. modern Chidambaram) was the biggest of all the Taṉiyūrs of this area. An inscription mentions three *Ūrk-kaṇakkus* (i. e. accountants) of the village.[33] It had about fourteen hamlets (i. e. *Piḍāgai*)[34] all situated in the Pēriḷamai-Nāḍus around it, which fact has been referred to above.[35] And it was not a *Brahmadēya*; it was a temple centre. Because the temple was the chief feature of this village, the *Mūlaparushai* in charge of the administration of the temple are found to dominate the village affairs. They are found often issuing *niyōga* (i. e. orders) directly to the village accountants to make one or other of the entries relating to some remission of taxes on lands taken as *ūr-kīḻ-iṟaiyili*.[36]

The above account shows that the Taṉiyūrs were mostly *Brahmadēya* villages and sometimes a temple centre, generally excluded from the jurisdiction of the original Nāḍu and attached directly to Vaḷanāḍu. Since the lands granted either to a *Brahmadēya* or a temple were mostly tax-free, they were separated from the *Veḷḷānvagai* villages. In the case of the Taṉiyūrs, many villages came to be attached to the main village as *Piḍāgais* and naturally most of their affairs had to be coupled with those

of the main village. In such a case the powers of the Nāḍu are superseded either by the *Sabhā* or the temple in the Taṉiyūr. This phenomenon seems to have led to the recognition of the Taṉiyūr as a separate unit by itself without having anything to do with the parent Nāḍu. This is shown by the allusions to the Taṉ-Kūṟu in Toṇḍai-Maṇḍalam: Talaisayanam, a *Taṉ. Kūṟu* of Āmūr-Kōṭṭam,[37] Kalikēsari-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a *Tāṉ-Kūṟu* in Puḻal-Kōṭṭam.[38] In these instances, the villages are to be understood as having constituted as *kūṟu* by themselves. And, '*kuṟu*' is akin to the 'Kūṟṟam', i. e. Nāḍu. That *Taṉ-Kūṟu* and Taṉiyūr were identical is understood by the evidence relating to Uttaramēru-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam, which is referred to as a *Taṉ-Kūṟu* in Kāliyūr-Kōṭṭam till 1012[39] and as a Taṉiyūr in the same Kōṭṭam in some inscriptions of the 12th century.[40] It has been noted above that there was some implied connection between the Pēriḷamai-Nāḍus and the three Taṉiyūrs of Rājadhirāja-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam, Perumbaṟṟap-puliyūr and Vīranārāyaṇa-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam.[41] Since the Taṉiyūrs were separated from the jurisdiction of the Nāḍus, the cultivating people of the *Piḍāgais* of each of the three abovementioned Taṉiyūrs seem to have formed themselves as Pēriḷamai-Nāḍus, perhaps to protect their own interests, during the 12th and 13th centuries.

---

1. *SII.*, Vol. III, p. 436.
2. *SII.*, Vol. II, p. 47 & p. 59.
3. *EI.*, Vol. XV, p. 64.
4. *SII.*, Vol. VII, No. 774.
5. *ARE.*, No. 521 of 1912.
6. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 65; *ARE.*, No. 55 of 1913.
7. *EI.*, Vol. XXII, No. 34.
8. *SII.*, Vol. III, No. 205.
9. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 110; *Ibid.*, III, No. 100.
10. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 151; *Ibid.*, III, No. 66; *ARE.*, No. 393 of 1961-62.
11. *SII.*, Vol. V, Nos. 578 & 579.
12. *SII.*, Vol. V, Nos. 570, 571; *ARE.*, No. 232 of 1941-42.
13. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 14; *ARE.*, No. 2 of 1914.
14. *Vide* Nadu No. 56 in the List and Map-10.
15. *SII.*, Vol. XII, Nos. 87 & 103.
16. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 94 and p. [12].
17. *SII.*, Vol. V, No. 1409.
18. *SII.*, Vol. IV, No. 538.

19. *Ibid.*, No. 537.
20. *Ibid.*, II, No. 69.
20a. *ARE.*, No. 271 of 1936-37.
21. *ARE.*, No. 176 of 1919.
22. *ARE.*, Nos. 190 and 198 of 1919.
23. *SII.*, Vol. VI, Nos. 48, 52, 58, 59, 60.
24. *SII.*, Vol. VI, Nos. 40, 41, 43.
25. *Ibid.*, No. 44.
26. *Ibid.*, No. 57.
27. *SII.*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 56-62, 184, 198.
28. *EI.*, Vol. XXII, No. 34.
29. *SII.*, Vol. II, No. 25, p. 125.
30. *ARE.*, No. 543 of 1921; *SII.*, Vol. XII, No. 179.
31. *ARE.*, Nos. 543 and 544 of 1921.
32. *SII.*, Vol. XII, No. 153.
33. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 43.
34. *ARE.*, 1913-14, part II, para 13.
35. *Vide Supra*, pp. 45-46 and Nadu Nos. 29, 42 and 59 in the List of Nadus.
36. *SII.*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 43, 44, 48, 50.
37. *SII.*, Vol. III, No. 180.
38. *Ibid.*, No. 174.
39. *SII.*, Vol. VI; Nos. 285, 368; *ARE.*, Nos. 165-67 of 1923.
40. *SII.*, Vol. VI, No. 340; *ARE.*, No. 168 of 1923.
41. *Vide Supra*, pp. 45-46.

X

Conclusion

Some salient features of the study may be reviewed here as far as they bear on the historiography of the Chō.la period in particular and that of medieval South India in general, with the proviso that many of the points noted above need further clarification which however can be attempted only after a full analysis of the whole material relating to South Indian history and which is beyond the scope of the present work. The basis of the political set-up, be it a Chieftaincy or Kingdom, was the Nāḍu. The Nāḍu-s, which evolved out of the groupings of agricultural settlements, preceded any organized political set-up in this area. Any powerful person able to command these groupings of agricultural settlements could become the ruling lord of the land. The formation of the Chieftaincies of the Naḍuvilnāḍu area on these lines has been hinted above (Ch. VII). The growth of the Chō.la kingdom must also have followed this course. An indirect hint is available from a 12th century inscription. It is said that the consent of the *Nāḍu*, along with that of the *Uḍankūṭṭam*, was obtained for installing Rājādhirāja II on the Chō.la throne.[1] The *Nāḍu* (or the *Nāṭṭār*) being the prime landholders (landlords so to say) of the respective territorial unit, Nāḍu, were the chief spokesmen of the people of the region. This inherent influential position of the *Nāṭṭār* was well recognized by all rulers. For the Government of the period under study, whose source of power accrued mainly from land revenue and whose interest lay largely in realizing the same, the Nāḍu naturally happened to be the administrative unit.

That the Nāḍu was not a state-made, bureaucratic contrivance needs emphasis. What little inscriptional evidence there is available points to the fact that there was an imperceptible superimposition of state officialdom over the already existing network of Nāḍus — imperceptible, because in most cases the influential landholder himself was the state official. The

actual position and influence of the Nāḍu in matters of assessment and collection of land revenue by the Government are not clear as indicated above.[2] There seems to have been direct annual negotiations with each Nāḍu on the part of the Government, which is indicated by the term *oṭṭu*.[3] Apart from this Nāḍu-state nexus there do not seem to have existed any other explicit bonds. Most of the functions of Nāḍu are locality-based and were self-sufficient without state interference. That is there was not much scope for a centralized 'bureaucratic' system to function in the localities — Nāḍus. Well, this implication is diametrically opposed to the present notion of a 'Byzantine monarchy' of Rājarāja I and his successors.[4]

Unlike Nāḍu, Vaḷanāḍu was a state contrivance. But very little positive evidence is available in support of the suggestion that Nāḍus being too small to serve as viable administrative units were replaced by bigger Vaḷanāḍus. As against this the suggestion that this set-up was introduced with the purpose of integrating the territories of the older Chieftaincies into the growing Chōḷa kingdom needs emphasis. The entire history of Naḍuvil-nāḍu (*supra*, Ch. VIII) bears testimony to this proposition.

Lacking any similar studies of other areas and periods nothing can be said by way of comparison. But the definition of the 'Nāḍu' can be extended (with some minor modifications) to the Janapada (literally translatable into *Nāṭṭār*), *Vishaya*, *Rāshṭra*, etc. found elsewhere in India during the medieval times and earlier. Though the evidence relating to these are not as copious as that relating to the Nāḍu much new information can be expected bearing on the State system and society of the concerned periods by a similar study.

1. *EI*. Vol. XXI, No. 31, pp. 190, 193, l. 13.
2. *Supra*, p. 41.
3. *Supra*, p. 42.
4. *Supra*, p. 12.

APPENDIX II

List of Valanadus

Abhimānajīva-Vaḷanāḍu

(same as Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Ādaṉūr-Nāḍu	1016	701/*SII*. 8

Adhirājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu

(same as Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Tēvūr-Nāḍu	1066	20/*SII*. 3
2.	Tiruvārūr-Kūṟṟam	1068	579/*SII*. 17

Arumoḻidēva-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Aḷa-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
2.	Ārvala-Kūṟṟam	1010	126/1935-36
3.	Chēṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam	1068	389/1929-30
4.	Chōvūr-Kūṟṟam	1120	517/1920
5.	Iḍaiy-Aḷa-Nāḍu	1022	17/*SII*. 2
6.	Iṅgaḷ-Nāḍu	1014	4/*SII*. 2
7.	Maṅgala-Nāḍu	1009	22/1922
8.	Muḷaikkāṭṭu-Nāḍu	1193	489/1922
9.	Neṉmali-Nāḍu	1006	34/*EI*. 22
10.	Pirāṅgāḻiḍai-Nāḍu	c. 1070 ?	194/*SII*. 14
11.	Puliyūr-Nāḍu	1028	Kl. 111/*EC*. X.
12.	Puṟaṅgarambai-Nāḍu	1014	64/*SII*. 2
13.	Takkaḷūr-Nāḍu	1014	5/*SII*. 2
14.	Tēvūr-Nāḍu	1287	561/*SII*. 17
15.	Tiru-Naṟaiyūr-Nāḍu	1121	303/1927
16.	Valivalak-Kūṟṟam	1028	Kl. 111/*EC*. X
17.	Vaṇḍāḻai-vēḷūr-Kūṟṟam	1014	69/*SII*. 2

Bhūpālakulavalli - Vaḷanāḍu

(same as Uyyakkoṇḍār - Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Ambar-Nāḍu	1120	107/1910
2.	Tiraimūr-Nāḍu	1099	365/1907
3.	Tirunaṟaiyūr-Nāḍu	1121	163/1908

Bhuvanamuḻuduḍai - Vaḷanāḍu

(same as Rājāśraya - Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Poygai-Nāḍu	1144	200/1928-29

Chuttamali - Vaḷanāḍu

(Bifurcated from Nittavinōda-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Muḍichchōḻa-Nāḍu	1115	445/*SII*. 4
2.	Pāmbuṇi-Kūṟṟam	1097	243/1925
3.	Veṇṇi-Kūṟṟam	1117	515/1920

Dīnachintāmaṇi - Vaḷanāḍu - 1

(same as Umbaḷa-Nāḍu)

1.	Kuṉṟūr-Nāḍu	1093	456/*SII*. 17

Dīnachintāmaṇi - Vaḷanāḍu - 2

(same as Pāṇḍikulāśani - Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Ārkāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam	1091	234/1941-42
2.	(Mīy.) Cheṅgiḷi-Nāḍu	1118	261/1915
3.	Kalāra-Kūṟṟam	c. 1070 ?	185/*SII*. 8
4.	Viḷā-Nāḍu	1109	131/1938-39

Gēyamāṇikka - Vaḷanāḍu

(same as Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Aḷa-Nāḍu	c. 1150 ?	491/1922
2.	Marugal-Nāḍu	1128	508/1922
3.	Muḷaiyūr-Nāḍu	1134	72/1922

4.	Paṭṭaṇa-Kūṟṟam	1090	35/*EI*. 22
5.	Tiruvārūr-Kūṟṟam	1093	578/*SII*. 17

Geyavinōda-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Miṟai-Kūṟṟam	1097	66/1914
2.	Poygai-Nāḍu	1100	231/1916

Iraṭṭapāḍikoṇḍachōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu
(Bifurcated from Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Aṇṇavāyil-Kūṟṟam	1056	113/*IPS*.
2.	Kuṉṟiyūr-Nāḍu	1013	121/*IPS*.
3.	Ollaiyūr-Kūṟṟam	1157	133/*IPS*.
4.	Uṟattūr-Kūṟṟam	1076	117/*IPS*.

Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Ākkūr-Nāḍu	1095	112/47-48
2.	Kuṟumbūr-Nāḍu	1269	25/*EI*. 25
3.	Perāvūr-Nāḍu	1233	64/1925
4.	Tiruvaḷundūr-Nāḍu	1060	102/1926
5.	Viḷai-Nāḍu	1168	172/1925

Jayasingakulakāla-Vaḷanāḍu
(Bifurcated from Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍuū)

1.	(Mīy-) Cheṅgiḷi-Nāḍu	c. 1063	116/*IPS*.
2.	Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu	c. 1150 ?	124/1928-29
3.	(Teṉ-) Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu	c. 1239	320/*IPS*.
4.	(Vaḍa-) Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu	1116	230/*IPS*.
5.	(Teṉ)-Kavira-Nāḍu	1079	118/*IPS*
6.	Kuḷamaṅgala-Nāḍu	1097	224/*IPS*.
7	(Teṉ-)Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu	1325	194/1914
8.	(Vaḍa-) Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu	1110	227/*IPS*.

9.	Peruvāyil-Nāḍu	1038	100/*IPS.*
10.	(Teṉ-) Mīpoḻil-Nāḍu	c. 1026 ?	97/*IPS.*

Kaḍalaḍaiyādilaṅgaikoṇḍachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Iraṭṭapāḍikoṇḍachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Aṇṇavāyil-Kūṟṟam	1232	301/*IPS.*
2.	Kūḍalūr-Nāḍu	1282	400/*IPS.*
3.	Kuṉṟiyūr-Nāḍu	1266	367/*IPS.*
4.	Ollaiyūr-Kūṟṟam	1207	161/*IPS.*
5.	Uṟattūr-Kūṟṟam	1201	154/*IPS.*
6.	Vayalaga-Nāḍu	1240	338/*IPS.*

Kalyāṇapuraṅgoṇḍachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Muḍichchōḻa-Nāḍu	1073	133/1912
2.	Pāmbuṇi-Kūṟṟam	1080	Mb. 47/*EC.* X

Karikālakkaṇṇa-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Vaḻuvappāḍi-Nāḍu	1098	228/1943-44
2.	(Mēl-) Vaḻuvappāḍi-Nāḍu	1214	192/1938-39
3.	Vaṇṇāḍu	c. 1207	274/1943-44

Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Ādaṉūr-Nāḍu	(?)	189/1917
2.	Aṇṇavāyil-Kūṟṟam	1007	86/*IPS.*
3.	Chūralūr-Kūṟṟam	1014	69/*SII.* 2
4.	Kūḍalūr-Nāḍu	990 ?	83/*IPS.*
		1007	85/*IPS.*
5.	Kuṉṟiyūr-Nāḍu	1029	99/*IPS.*
6.	Mīkōṭṭu-Nāḍu	1012	168/1914
7.	Ollaiyūr-Kūṟṟam	989	23/*IPS.*
8.	Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam	992 ?	457/1908
		1014	64 & 95/*SII.* 2.
9.	Uṟattūr-Kūṟṟam	1013	90/*IPS.*
10.	Viḷā-Nāḍu	1110	119/47-48

Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Aḷa-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
2.	Chēṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam	1008	325/1910
3.	Iṅgaḷ-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
4.	Marugal-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
5.	Muḷaiyūr-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2
6.	Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
7.	Paṭṭaṇa-Kūṟṟam	1009	571/*SII*. 8
8.	Tēvūr-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
9.	Tirunaṟaiyūr-Nāḍu	1006	34/*EI*. 22
10.	Tiruvārūr-Kūṟṟam	1008	614/*SII*. 17
11.	Vēḷā-Nāḍu	1028	Kl. 111/*EC*. X

Kuladīpaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu ?)

1.	Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu	1216	145/1928-29

Kulōttuṅgachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam	1094	132/1938-39
2.	Poygai-Nāḍu	1085	93/1920

Kulōttuṅgachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Ambar-Nāḍu	1336	244/*SII*. 8
2.	Chēṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam	1117	620/1909
3.	Iṅgaḷ-Nāḍu	1158	36/1912
4.	Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu	1105	88/1927-28
5.	Puliyūr-Nāḍu	1213	149/1932-33
6.	Tirunaṟaiyūr-Nāḍu	c. 1080 ?	308/1917
7.	Vēḷā-Nāḍu	1122	608/*SII*. 17

Mummuḍichōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu	1004	59/1927-28.

Nittavinōda-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Āvūr-Kūṟṟam	1008	33/1910
2.	Kāndāra-Nāḍu	1014	94/*SII*. 2
3.	Karambai-Nāḍu	1014	6/*SII*. 2
4.	Kiḻār-Kūṟṟam	1014	57/*SII*. 2
5.	Muḍichchōḻ(a)-Nāḍu	1003	522/1920
6.	Nallūr-Nāḍu	1014	66/*SII*. 2
7.	Pāmbuṇi-Kūṟṟam	1006	34/*EI*. 22
8.	Tañjāvūr-Kūṟṟam	1002	1409/*SII*. 5
9.	Veṇṇi-Kūṟṟam	1014	69/*SII*. 2
10.	Vīrachōḻa-vaḷa-Nāḍu	1014	66/*SII*. 2

Pāṇḍikulapati-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Pāṇḍikulapati-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Ārkāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam	1259	495/*SII*. 7
2.	Eyil-Nāḍu	1259	495/*SII*. 7
3.	Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu	1259	667/1909
4.	Tañjāvūr-Kūṟṟam	c. 14th cent.	22/*SII*. 2
5.	Vilā-Nāḍu	1313	18/1936-37

Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Ārkāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam	1014	94/*SII*. 2
2.	Kīḻ-Cheṅgiḻi-Nāḍu	1014	64 & 95/*SII*. 2
3.	Mīy-Cheṅgiḻi-Nāḍu	1014	64 & 95/*SII*. 2
4.	Vaḍa-Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu	1014	64 & 95/*SII*. 2
5.	Chuṇḍaimūlai-Nāḍu	1014	64 & 95/*SII*. 2
6.	Eriyūr-Nāḍu	1014	94/*SII*. 2
7.	Eyil-Nāḍu	1014	94/*SII*. 2
8.	Iḍaiyāṟṟu-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2
9.	Vaḍa-Kavira-Nāḍu	1220	678/1907
10.	Kīḻ-Chūdi-Nāḍu	1014	94/*SII*. 2
11.	Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu	1023	Kl. 112 (a)/*EC*. X
12.	Aga-Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu	1048	108/*IPS*.

13. Puṟak-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu	1014	88/*SII*. 2
14. Mīypoḻil-Nāḍu	1014	94/*SII*. 2
15. Panaṅgāṭṭu-Nāḍu	1614	95/*SII*. 2
16. Panaṅgiya-Nāḍu	1014	95/*SII*. 2
17. Peruvāyil-Nāḍu	1011	88/*IPS*.
18. Pūdalūr-Vaṭṭam	1158	36/1906
19. Puṉṟil-Kūṟṟam	1014	94/*SII*. 2
20. Tañjāvūr-Kūṟṟam	1014	1/*SII*. 2
21. Viḷā-Nāḍu	1010	97/1914

Rājādhirāja-Vaḷanāḍu
(bifurcated from Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu)

1. Adikaimaṅgai-Nāḍu	1115	468/1918
2. Kuṟukkai-Nāḍu	1056	108/1926
3. Kuṟuñji-Aḷa-Nāḍu	1253	55/*SII*. 8
4. Nallāṟṟūr-Nāḍu	1069	123/1926
5. Nāṅgūr-Nāḍu	1065	976/*SII*. 5
6. Tirukkaḻumala-Nāḍu	1192	989/*SII*. 5
7. Tiruvāli-Nāḍu	c. 1085 ?	424/1918
8. Tiruvindaḷūr-Nāḍu	1121	280/1907
9. Veṇṇaiyūr-Nāḍu	1143	528/1918

Rājagambīra-Vaḷanāḍu
(Bifurcated from Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu)

1. Chūralūr-Kūṟṟam	1374	590/*SII*. 8
2. Kuṟunāgan-Nāḍu	1197	47/1913
3. Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam	1116	143/1937-38
4. Viḷā-Nāḍu	c. xiii cent.	146/1938-39

Rājamahēndra-Vaḷanāḍu
(Bifurcated from Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu)

1. Kuṟunāgan-Nāḍu	1110	179/1914
2. Mīkōṭṭu-Nāḍu	1110	179/1914
3. Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam	1100	460/1908
4. Viḷā-Nāḍu	1109	14/1936-37

Rājanārāyaṇa-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Ākkūr-Nāḍu	1127	220/1925
2.	Ambar-Nāḍu	1096	25/1906
3.	Tiruvaḷundūr-Nāḍu	1110	127/1938-39
4.	Viḷai-Nāḍu	1110	330/*SII*. 8

(*Teṉkarai-*) *Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu*

1.	Kāndāra-Nāḍu	1018	205/*SII*. 3
2.	(Teṉ)-Kavira-Nāḍu	1118	232/*IPS*.
3.	Kīḻ-Vēṅgai-Nāḍu	1014	94/*SII*. 2
4.	Kuṉṟil-Kūṟṟam	1014	64 & 95/*SII*. 2
5.	Pālaiyūr-Nāḍu	1229	287/*IPS*.
6.	Paṉṟiyūr-Nāḍu	1014	94/*SII*. 2
7.	Paraṇḍaiyūr-Nāḍu	1233	443/1912
8.	Paravai-Nāḍu	1122	144/1926
9.	Poyyil-Kūṟṟam	1014	64 & 95/*SII*. 2
10.	Pulivala-Kūṟṟam	1014	64 & 95/*SII*. 2
11.	Puṉṟil-Kūṟṟam	1198	152/*IPS*.
12.	Valla-Nāḍu	1231	294/*IPS*.
13.	Varakūr-Nāḍu	1014	64 & 95/*SII*. 2.

(*Vaḍakarai-*) *Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu*
(same as Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Aḻakarai-Nāḍu	c. xiii cent.	284/1926
2.	Kalārak-Kūṟṟam	1238	245/1929-30
3.	Mīmalai	c. 1150 ?	165/1938-39
4.	Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam	1194	194/1938-39
5.	Piḍavūr-Nāḍu	1242	265/1926
6.	Poygai-Nāḍu	1165	291/1911
7.	Uṟṟattūr-Nāḍu	c. 1163–78	492/1912
8.	Vaḍavaḻi-Nāḍu	1214	159/1938-39
9.	Kīḻ-Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-Nāḍu	1199	521/1912

Rājaśraya-Vaḷanāḍu
(*alias* Maḻa-Nāḍu)

1.	Chemburai-Kaṇḍam	1014	5/*SII*. 2
2.	Kalārak-Kūṟṟam	1014	5/*SII*. 2
3.	Mīmalai	c. 1033	246/1930-31
4.	Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam	1014	5/*SII*. 2
5.	Tiruppiḍavūr-Nāḍu	1056	567/1920
6.	Vaḍavaḻi-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
7.	Veḷḷaiyūr-Kaṇḍam	1019	325/1927-28
8.	Veṇkōṇkuḍi-Kaṇḍam	1014	5/*SII*. 2

Rājasundari-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Pērāvūr-Nāḍu	1074	115/1925

Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Arumoḻidēva-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Aḷa-Nāḍu	c. 1150	87/1946-47
2.	Ārvala-Kūṟṟam	1100	135/1935-36
3.	Iḍaiy-Aḷa-Nāḍu	1178	251/1950-51
4.	Neṇmali-Nāḍu	1097	459/1912
5.	Puṟaṅgarambai-Nāḍu	1098	209/*SII*. 3
6.	Valivala-Kūṟṟam	c. 1118	218/1943-44
7.	Vaṇḍāḻai-vēḷūr-Kūṟṟam	1107	112/1912

Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Adikaimaṅgai-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
2.	Aṇḍāttu-Kūṟṟam	1003	333/1927
3.	Ēmappēṟūr-Nāḍu	1005	377/1922
4.	Iṇṇambar-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2
5.	Kār-Nāḍu	1006	34/*EI*. 22
6.	Koṇḍa-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2
7.	Kuṉṟar-Kūṟṟam	1014	64 & 95/*SII*. 2
8.	Kuṟukkai-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2

9.	Maṇṇi-Nāḍu	1004	101/25
10.	Miḻalai-Nāḍu	1014	94/*SII*. 2
11.	Miṟai-Kūṟṟam	1014	94/*SII*. 2
12.	Nallāṟṟūr-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2
13.	Nalvayalūr-Kūṟṟam	1008	358/1913
14.	Nāṅgūr-Nāḍu	1012	980/*SII*. 5
15.	Neluvūr-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
16.	Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam	1011	152/*SII*. 7
17.	Piḍavūr-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
18.	Poygai-Nāḍu	1014	633/*SII*. 5
19.	Tirukkaḻumala-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2.
20.	Tiruvāli-Nāḍu	1014	38/*SII*. 2
21.	Tiruvindaḷūr-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
22.	Veṇṇaiyūr-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2
23.	Viḷattūr-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2

Taraṇimuḻuduḍai-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Umbaḷa-Nāḍu)

1.	Kuṉṟūr-Nāḍu	1135	453/*SII*. 17

Tribhuvanamuḻuduḍai-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Kalārak-Kūṟṟam	1132	254/29-30
2.	Piḍavūr-Nāḍu	c. 1200	48/1908
3.	Poygai-Nāḍu	1076	150/1918

Tyāgavalli-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Rājāśraya - Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Mīmalai	1112	659/*SII*. 17
2.	Poygai-Nāḍu	1107	197/1928-29

Ulagamuḻuduḍai-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu ?)

1.	Kalāra-Kūṟṟam	1116	252/1929-30
2.	Vaḍavaḻi-Nāḍu	c. 1070 ?	117/1947-48

Ulaguḍaimukkōkiḻānaḍi-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Kaḷāra-Kūṟṟam	1149	243/1929-30
2.	Poygai-Nāḍu	1225	724/1909

Ulaguyyakkoṇḍachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Uyyakkoṇḍār - Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Veṇṇāḍu	1094	383/1908

Ulaguyyavandachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Aṇḍāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam	1113	19/*SII*. 6

Uyyakkoṇḍār - Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Ākkūr-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2
2.	Ambar-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
3.	Kuṟumbūr-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2
4.	Marugal-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
5.	Māttūr-Nāḍu	c. xiii cent.	361/1918
6.	Muḻaiyūr-Nāḍu	1233	37/1937-38
7.	Pāmbūr-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2
8.	Pāmbura-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
9.	Pērāvūr-Nāḍu	1004	101/1925
10.	Tiraimūr-Nāḍu	1014	70/*SII*. 2
11.	Tirunaṟaiyūr-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2
12.	Tiruvaḻundūr-Nāḍu	1011	271/1950-51
13.	Veṇ-Nāḍu	1014	31/*SII*. 2
14.	Viḷai-Nāḍu	1014	69/*SII*. 2

Vikramachōḻa - Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Aṇḍāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam	1124	155/1931-32.
2.	Iṇṇambar-Nāḍu	1138	49/1914
3.	Miṟai-Kūṟṟam	1235	434/1921

Vijayarājēndra - Vaḷanāḍu
(same as Arumoḻidēva - Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Iḍaiy-Aḷa-Nāḍu	1068	38/*EI*. 21
2.	Panaṅguḍi-Nāḍu	1171	179/1934-35
3.	Puliyūr-Nāḍu	1057	57/1927-28
4.	Tēvūr-Nāḍu	1098	649/1909

Vīrarājēndra-Vaḷanāḍu-1
(same as Rājāśraya-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Mīmalai	1070	653/*SII*. 17

Vīrarājēndra- Vaḷanāḍu - 2
(same as Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Tiruvaḻundūr-Nāḍu	1178-1218	80/1925

Virudarājabhayaṅkara - Vaḷanāḍu
(Bifurcated from Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Iṉṉambar-Nāḍu	1122	292/1907
2.	Kīḻkkā-Nāḍu	1247	514/1926
3.	Kūḍal-Nāḍu	1234	121/*SII*. 12
4.	Kuṟukkai-Nāḍu	1080	118/1926
5.	Maṇṇi-Nāḍu	1116	632/1919
6.	Mēṟkā-Nāḍu	1092	760/*SII*. 7
7.	Miḻalai-Nāḍu	1187	296/1927
8.	Nallāṟṟūr-Nāḍu	1121	491/1907
9.	Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam	1148	150/*SII*. 7
10.	Viḷandaiyil-Kūṟṟam	1372	237/1916
11.	Viḷattūr-Nāḍu	1152	115/1931-32

APPENDIX III

Valanadus and Naduvil-Nadu

Rājēndrachōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu	1074	244/1952-53
2.	Aviyaṉūr-Nāḍu	1136	260/1939-40
3.	Iḍaikkā-Nāḍu	1203	181/1908
4.	Iḍaiyāṟṟūr-Nāḍu	1235	479/1912
5.	Kayaṟpākkai-Nāḍu	1148	433/1928
6.	Kūḍal-Ilāḍaippāḍi	1062	80/1935-36
7.	Kuṉṟattūr-Nāḍu	1074	876/*SII*. 7
		1180	445/1912
8.	Mēlūr-Nāḍu	1067	81/*SII*. 3
9.	Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu	1045	2/1922
		1097	223/*SII*. 17
10.	Puṟaiyūr-Nāḍu	1058	319/1907
11.	Tāmar-Nāḍu	1080	133/*SII*. 7
12.	Tiruveṇṇainallūr-Nāḍu	1058	947/*SII*. 7
13.	Viḻupparaiya-Nāḍu	1048	176/1919
		1080	199/*SII*. 17
14.	Paṭṭāṇpākkai-Nāḍu *alias* Pavitramāṇikka-Vaḷanāḍu	1062	798/*SII*. 7

Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Kīl-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu	1101	137/1933-34
		1122	305/*SII*. 8
2.	Ēmappēṟūr-Nāḍu	1119	381/1909
3.	Māttūr-Nāḍu *alias* Vīrāvatāra-Vaḷanāḍu	1097	198/1919
		1114	203/*SII*. 17
4.	Mēlūr-Nāḍu	1102	233/1939-40
5.	Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu	1101	159/1918
		1110	302/*SII*. 8

6.	Paṭṭāṉpākkai-Nāḍu	1098	141/1933-34
		1123	764/*SII*. 7
7.	Peringūr-Nāḍu	1121	378/1909
8.	Vāgūr-Nāḍu	1119	90/1943-44
9.	Vāvalūr-Nāḍu	1130	271/1936-37

Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu

1.	Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu	1124	304/*SII*. 8
2.	Aṇṇā-Nāḍu	c. xii cent.	116/*SII*. 8
3.	Arachūr-Nāḍu	1340	414/1921
4.	Āṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam	1202	506/1912
5.	Aviyaṉūr-Nāḍu	1125	303/*SII*. 8
6.	Cheṅguṉṟa-Nāḍu	1153	409/1909
7.	Ēmappēṟūr-Nāḍu	1138	49/1914
8.	Iḍaiyāṟṟu-Nāḍu	c. xii cent.	278/1928-29
9.	Kayaṟpākkai-Nāḍu	1124	304/*SII*. 8
10.	Kīl-Koṉṟai-Nāḍu	c. 1150 ?	67/1906
11.	Kūḍal-Ilāḍaippāḍi	1135	79/1935-36
12.	Kuṉṟattūr-Nāḍu	1134	310/1939-40
13.	Kuṟukkai-Kūṟṟam	1153	409/1909
14.	Kuvaḷaiya-Nāḍu	1253	144/*SII*. 17
15.	Māttūr-Nāḍu *alias* Vīrāvatāra-vaḷa-nāḍu	1130	188/*SII*. 17
16.	Mēlūr-Nāḍu	1136	260/1939-40
17.	Meykuṉṟa-Nāḍu	1246	85/*SII*. 8
18.	Pādūr-Nāḍu	1192	282/1936-37
19.	Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu	c. 1178	126/1927
20.	Paṭṭāṉpākkai-Nāḍu	1124	741/*SII*. 7
21.	Uḍaikkāṭṭu-Nāḍu	1200	1021/*SII*. 7
22.	Tiruveṇṇainallūr-Nāḍu	1169	948/*SII*. 7

APPENDIX IV

List of Nadus

Abbreviations

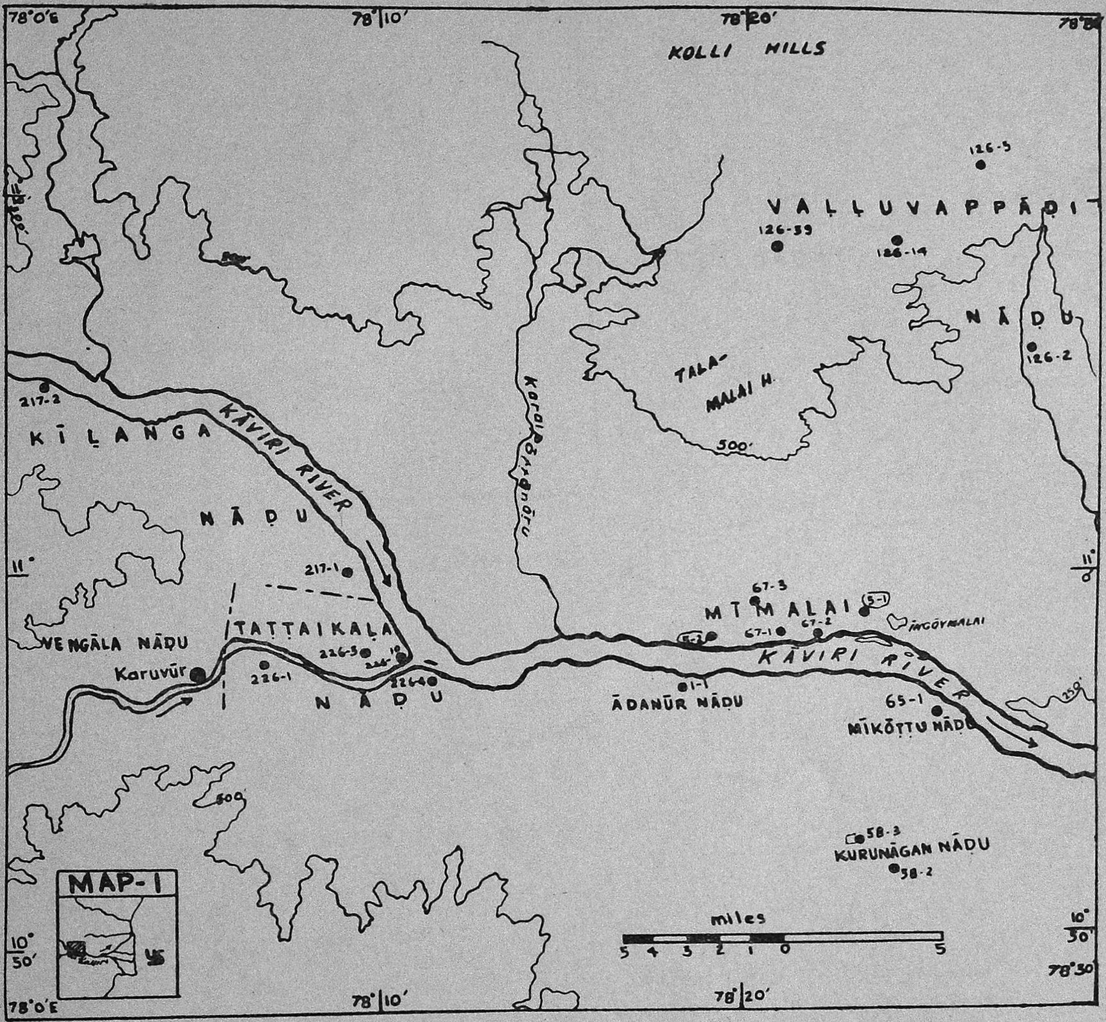
A	*Agaram* or *Agrahāram*
B	*Brahmadēya*
- Cm.	- Chaturvēdimaṅgalam
D	*Dēvadāna*
D. B.	*Dēvadāna-Brahmadēya*
E	Eastern
H	Hamlet
N	*Nagaram*; also Northern
P	*Paḷḷichchandam*
S	*Sabhā*; also Southern
s. a.	same as
Śm	*Śālā bhōgam*
T	*Taṉiyūr* or *Taṉ kūṟu*
Ū	*Ūr*
W	Western

DISTRICT NAMES

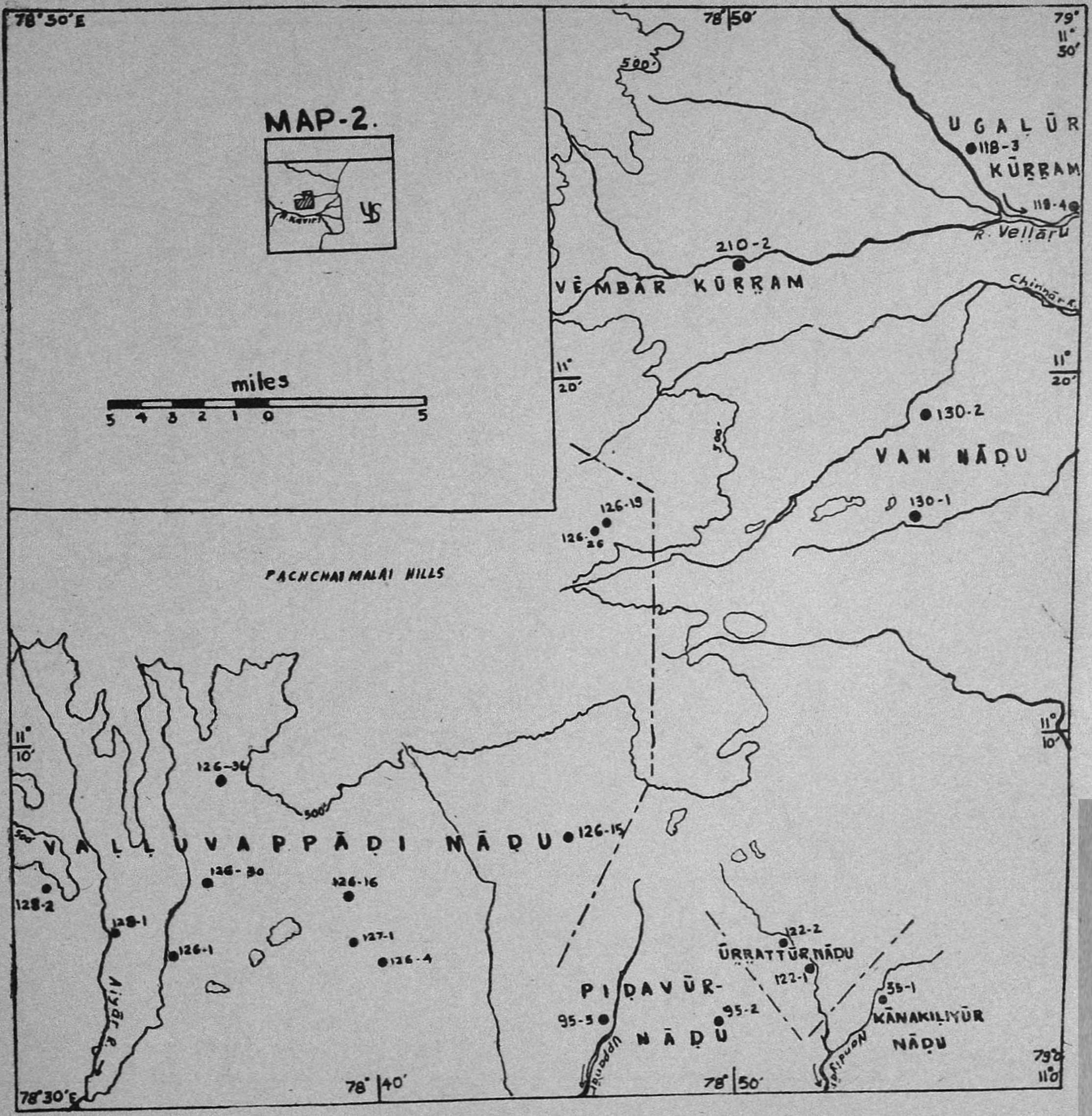
Rd.	Ramnad (or Ramanathapuram)
SA.	South Arcot
Tj.	Thanjavur
Tn.	Tirunelveli
Tp.	Tiruchirappalli

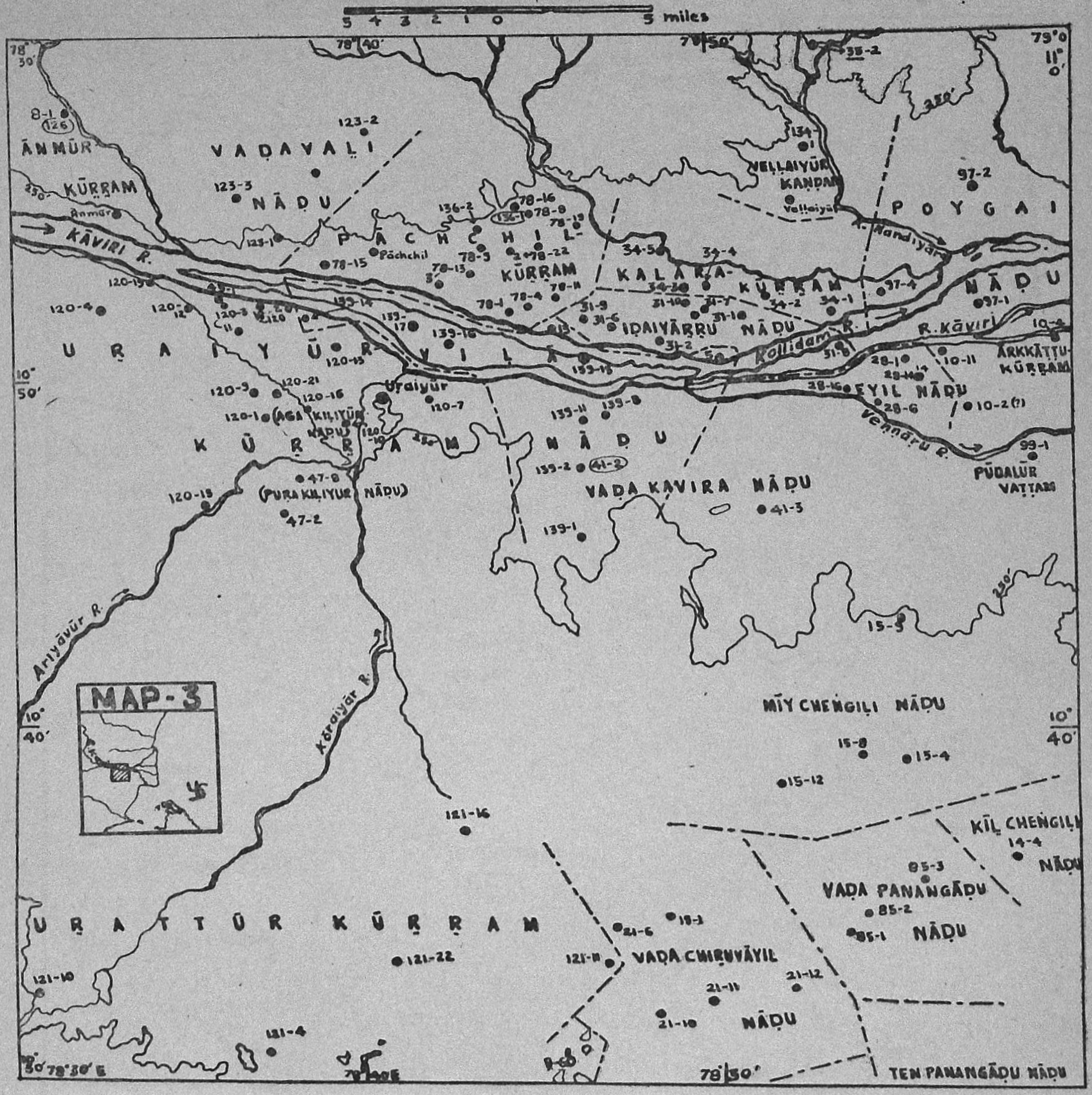
KEY TO REFERENCES :

In the case of references cited from Epigraphical Reports the number of concerned Inscription is put first and the year when it was copied as reported in Annual Reports on Epigraphy is given next. For instance 22/07 indicates No. 22 of the year 1907. The numerals given with reference to other publications indicate the number of inscription unless otherwise stated. Reference to Survey of India Topographical Sheets is given on the top of each Nāḍu entry, following Map number.



78°0'E
78°10'
78°20'
78°30'
KOLLI HILLS
126-3
VALLUVAPPĀDI
126-39
126-14
NĀDU
126-2
TALA-MALAI H.
500'
Karaipōttanāru
KĪḺANGA
NĀDU
KĀVIRI RIVER
217-2
217-1
11°
67-3
MTMALAI
5-1
67-1
67-2
ĀRGŌYMALAI
TAṬṬAIKALA
VENGĀLA NĀDU
Karuvūr
226-1
226-3
226-4
NĀDU
ĀDANŪR NĀDU
1-1
KĀVIRI RIVER
65-1
MĪKŌṬṬU NĀDU
250'
500'
58-3
KURUNĀGAN NĀDU
58-2
MAP-1
miles
5 4 3 2 1 0 5
10° 50'

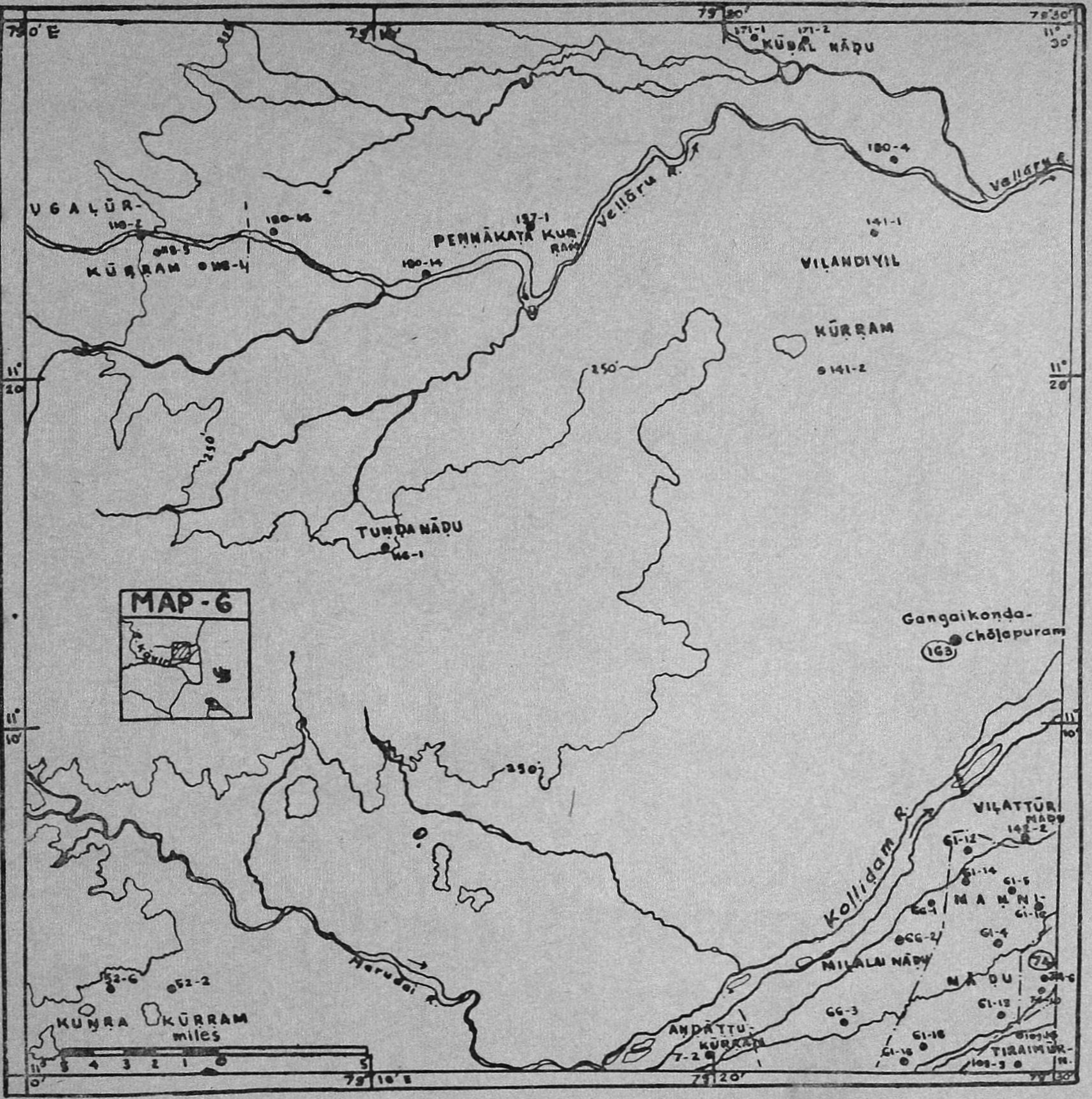

MAP-2.
78°30'E
78°50'
79°
11°
30'
500'
UGALŪR
118-3
KŪṞṞAM
118-4
R. Veḷḷāṟu
210-2
VĒMBĀR KŪṞṞAM
Chinnār R.
11°
20'
130-2
VAN NĀḌU
130-1
126-19
126-26
PACHCHAIMALAI HILLS
miles
5 4 3 2 1 0 5
11°
10'
126-36
500'
VAḶḶUVAPPĀḌI NĀḌU
126-15
126-30
126-16
128-2
128-1
126-1
127-1
126-4
122-2
ŪṞṞATTŪR NĀḌU
122-1
PIḌAVŪR-
NĀḌU
95-3
95-2
35-1
KĀNAKILIYŪR
NĀḌU
Aiyār R.
78°30'E
78°40'
78°50'
79°0'
11°0'



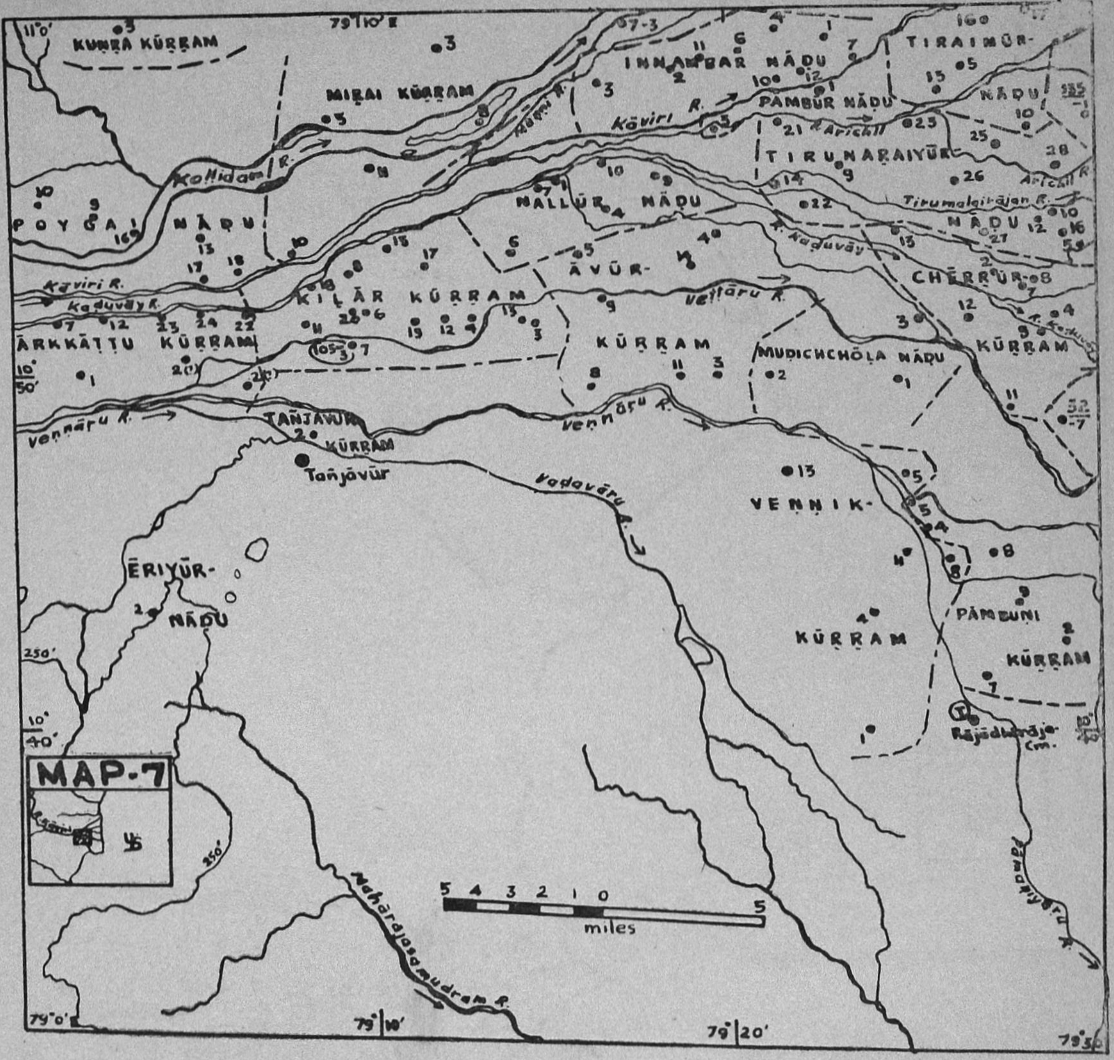
5 4 3 2 1 0 5 miles
MAP-3
VADAVALI NADU
ANMUR KURRAM
PACHCHIL KURRAM
KALARA-KURRAM
IDAIYARRU NADU
POYGAI NADU
NELLAIYUR KANDAM
ARKKATTU-KURRAM
EYIL NADU
PUDALUR VATTAM
URAIYUR VILA
KURRAM NADU
(AGA KILIYUR NADU)
(PURA KILIYUR NADU)
VADA KAVIRA NADU
MIY CHENGILI NADU
KIL CHENGILI NADU
VADA PANANGADU NADU
VADA CHIRUVAYIL NADU
URATTUR KURRAM
TEN PANANGADU NADU
KAVIRI R.
R. Kaviri
Kollidam R.
Vennaru R.
R. Nandiyar
Ariyavur R.
Koraiyar R.
Uraiyur
Pachchil
Anmur
Vellaiyur

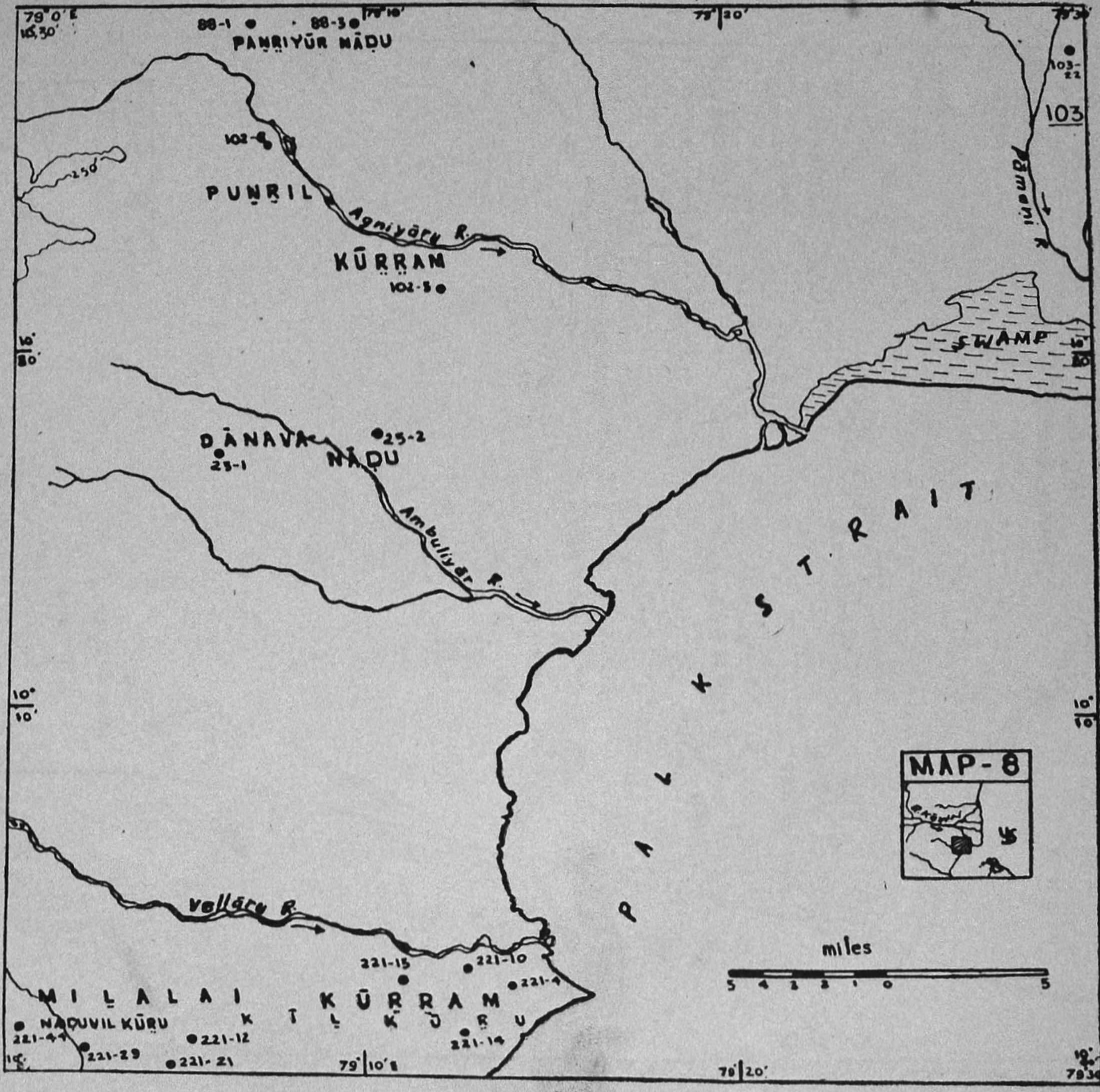
MAP-4
miles
78°40'E
78°50'
79°0'
78°30'E
78°40'
78°50'
10°
10°30'
10°20'
10°10'
URATTŪR KŪṚṚAM
ANNAVĀYIL KŪṚṚAM
TEN CHIṚU-VĀYIL NĀḌU
KULAMANGALA NĀḌU
KUNṚIYŪR NĀḌU
VAYALAGA-NĀḌU
PERUVĀYIL-NĀḌU
TENKAVIRA-NĀḌU
VALLA NĀḌU
OLLAIYŪR KŪṚṚAM
KŪḌALŪR-NĀḌU
KĀNA NĀḌU
(TURUMĀ NĀḌU)
(CHENGUNṚA NĀḌU)
PUṚAMALAI-NĀḌU
PŪNGUNṚA-NĀḌU
KALVĀYIL NĀḌU
Kalvāyil
ADAIAIYŪR NĀḌU
KOḶUVŪR KŪṚṚAM
PERUMBŪR NĀḌU
MIḶALAI-KŪṚṚAM
Vellār
Vellār R.
Pāmbar R.
Agniyār R.
Maṇimuttāru R.
Kāraiyūr
Tirukkōṭṭiyūr
250'
218-1
218-3
218-5
218-6
218-10
84-1

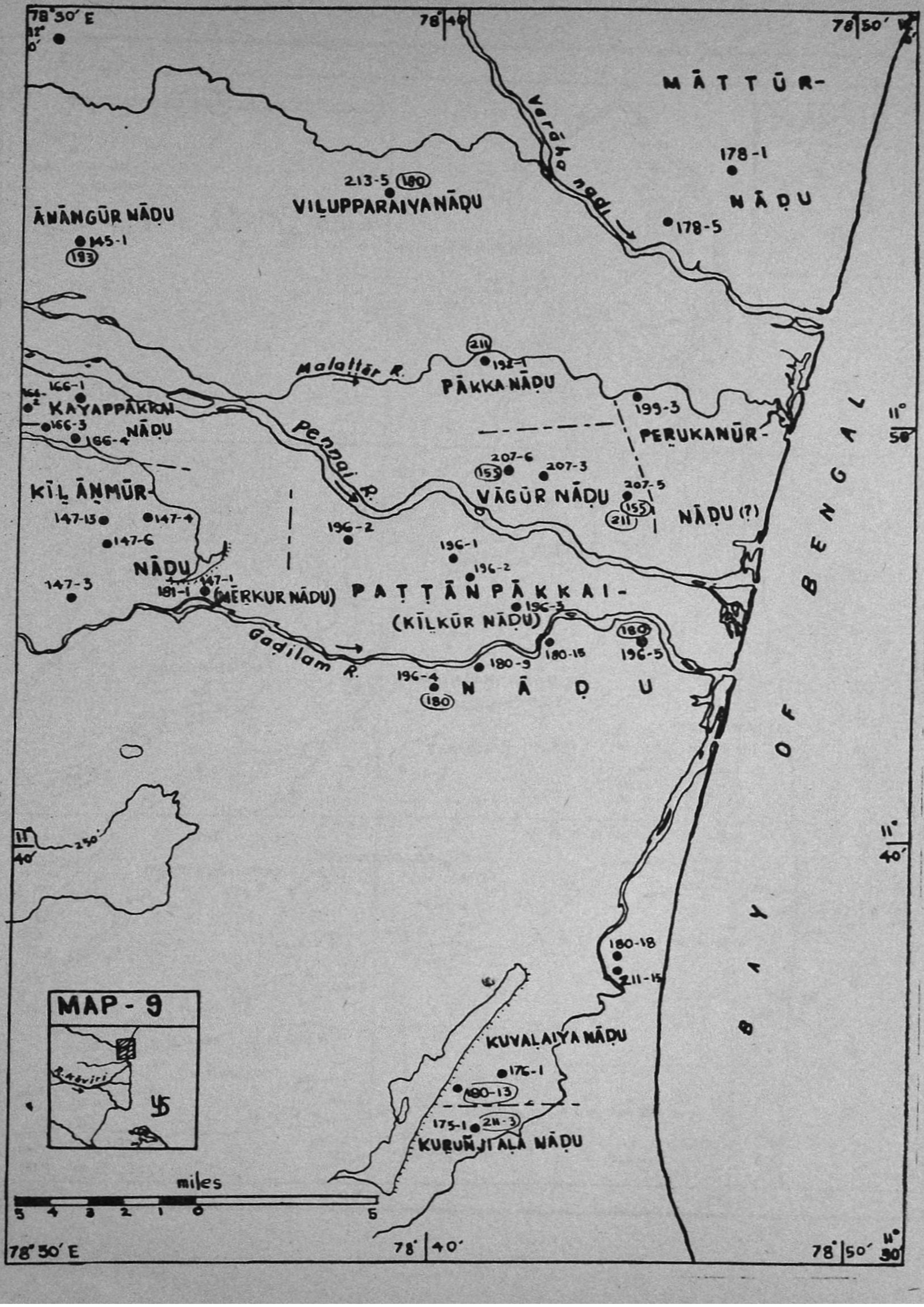
MAP - 5
R. Kaviri
79° 0' E
79° 10'
79° 20'
79° 30'
12° 0'
11° 50'
11° 40'
11° 30'
182-2
MEYKUNRA-
NĀDU
182-3
CHENGUNRA-
NĀDU
157-9
167-1
208
KĪḶKONḌAI-
NĀDU
167-2
Tirukkōvalūr
206-1
UḌAIKKĀṬṬU NĀḌU
206-3
206-4
Pennai R.
VĀVALŪR
NĀḌU
209-3
209-1
Pamba vāykkāl
174-3
KURUKKAI-
(TIMICHŪR-NĀḌU)
174-11
174-8
172
172-1
Pennai R.
160-1
160-3
160
ĒMAPPĒRRŪR
NĀḌU
158-2
158-1
KARPŪNḌI-
NĀḌU
165-1
Malattar R.
205
205-2
205-1
198
198-2
156-2
156-1
156
174-6
174-9
TĀMAR
NĀḌU
201-1
201-3
MĒL-
ĀṈMŪR NĀḌU
148-1
184a
184a-2
150-1
150
147-11
KĪL-
ĀṈMUR-
NĀḌU
147-2
174-4
KŪRRAM
173-4
173-5
173-2
KUNRATTŪR
NĀḌU
173-1
174-13
179-3
179-2
MĒLŪR NĀḌU
179-1
179-4
147-12
181-2
181-1
Gadilam R.
PARANŪR KŪRRAM
194-3
PĀḌŪR NĀḌU
194-1
250'
159-2
IḌAIKKĀ NĀḌU
MĒL ĀRARRŪR
153-1
KŪRRAM
132-1
KĪL ĀRARRŪR-
151-1
KŪRRAM
195-3
PARUVŪR-
KŪRRAM
195-4
Manimuttāru R.
195-2
163
miles
5 4 3 2 1 0 5



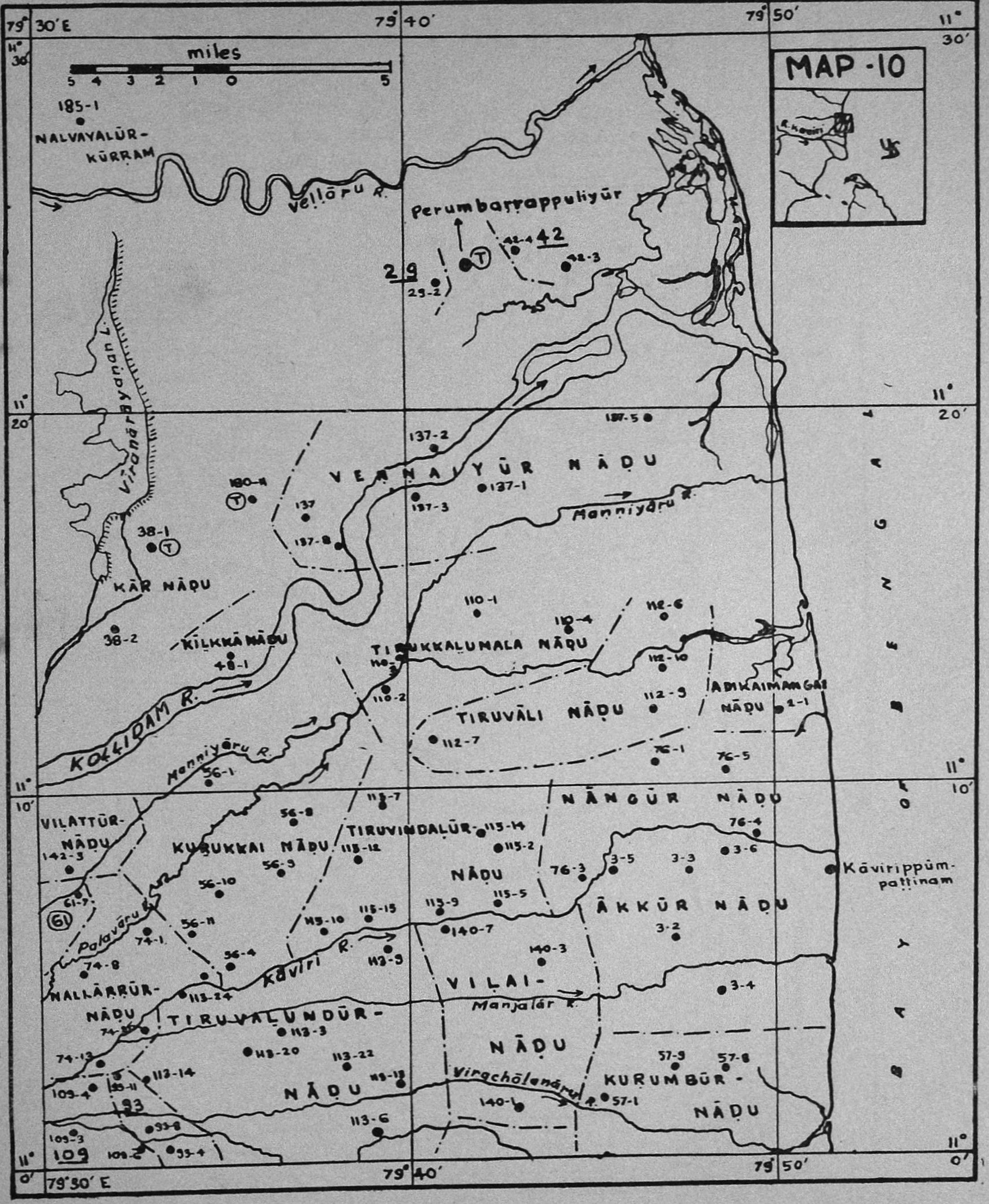
79°0'E
79°10'
79°20'
79°30'
11° 30'
KŪḌAL NĀḌU
171-1
171-2
180-4
Vallāru R.
UGALŪR-
KŪRRAM
PENNĀKATA KUR-RAM
157-1
180-16
180-14
Vellāru R.
141-1
VILANDIYIL
KŪRRAM
141-2
11° 20'
250'
250'
TUNḌA NĀḌU
MAP-6
Gangaikonda-Chōlapuram
163
11° 10'
250'
VILATTŪR NĀḌU
Kollidam R.
MANNI-NĀḌU
MILALAI NĀḌU
ANDĀTTU-KŪRRAM
7-2
TIRAIMŪR-NĀḌU
Marudai R.
52-6
52-2
KUNRA KŪRRAM
miles
5 4 3 2 1 0 5
79°10'E
79°20'
79°30'

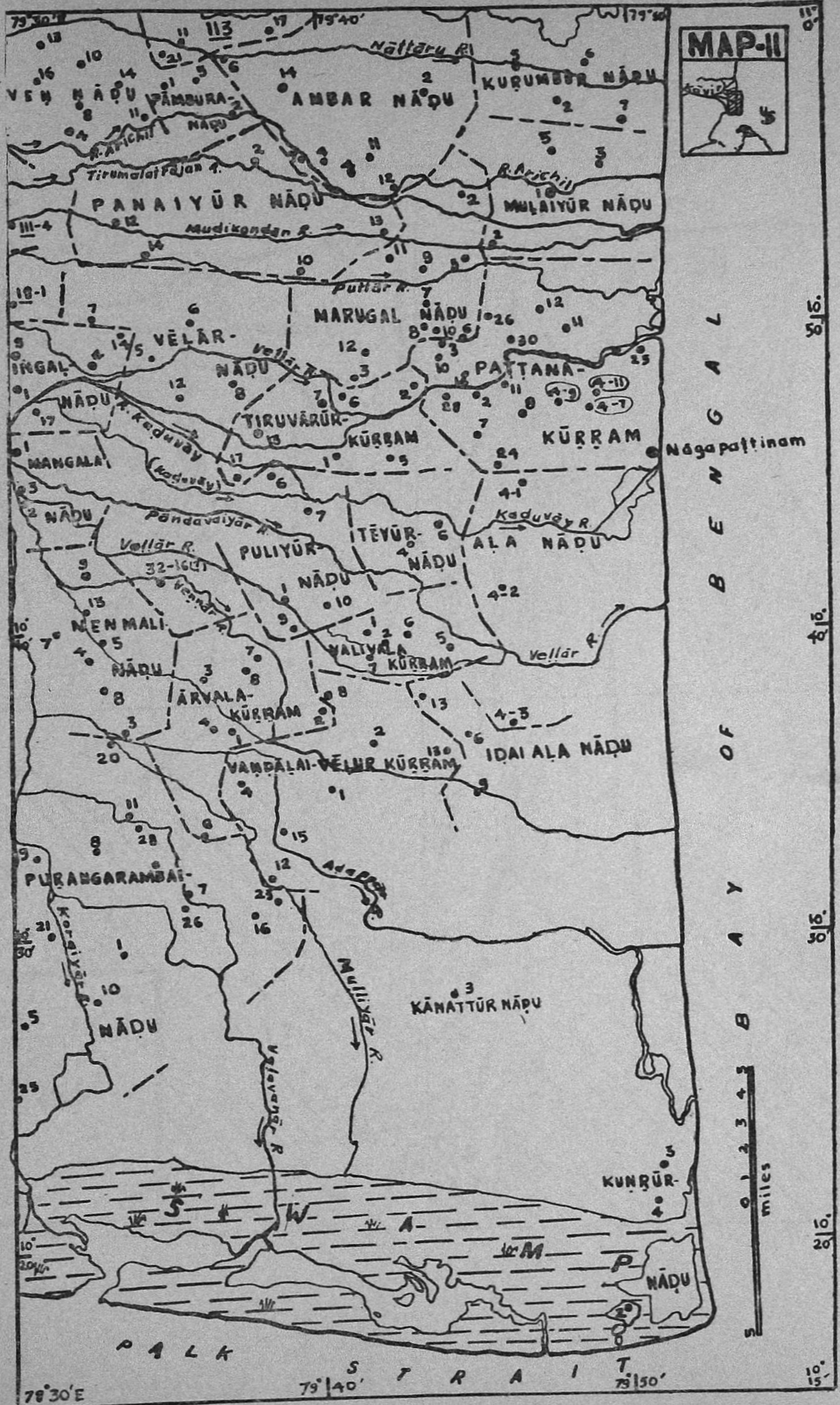

MAP-7
KUṈṞA KŪṞṞAM
MIṞAI KŪṞṞAM
POYGAI NĀḌU
ĀRKKĀṬṬU KŪṞṞAM
KIḶĀR KŪṞṞAM
NALLŪR NĀḌU
ĀVŪR- KŪṞṞAM
INNAMBAR NĀḌU
PĀMBUR NĀḌU
TIRAIMŪR- NĀḌU
TIRUNARAIYŪR NĀḌU
CHERRŪR KŪṞṞAM
MUḌICHCHOḶA NĀḌU
TAÑJĀVŪR KŪṞṞAM
Tañjāvūr
VENNIK- KŪṞṞAM
PĀMBUNI KŪṞṞAM
ĒRIYŪR- NĀḌU
Kollidam R.
Kāviri R.
Kaḍuvāy R.
Veṭṭāru R.
Vennāru R.
Vaḍavāru R.
Arichil R.
Mahārājasamudram R.
miles
79°10′ E
79°0′ E
79°10′
79°20′
79°30′
11°0′
10°50′
10°40′


MAP - 8
PAṆṆIYŪR NĀḌU
PUṆṆIL KŪṚṚAM
Agniyāru R.
DĀNAVA NĀḌU
Ambuliyār R.
Vellāru R.
MILALAI KŪṚṚAM
KILKŪṚU
NAḌUVIL KŪṚU
PALK STRAIT
SWAMP
Pāmaṇi R.
103
88-1
88-3
102-8
102-5
25-1
25-2
103-22
221-44
221-29
221-21
221-12
221-15
221-10
221-4
221-14
79°0'E
79°10'
79°20'
79°30'
10°30'
10°20'
10°10'
miles
5 4 3 2 1 0 5

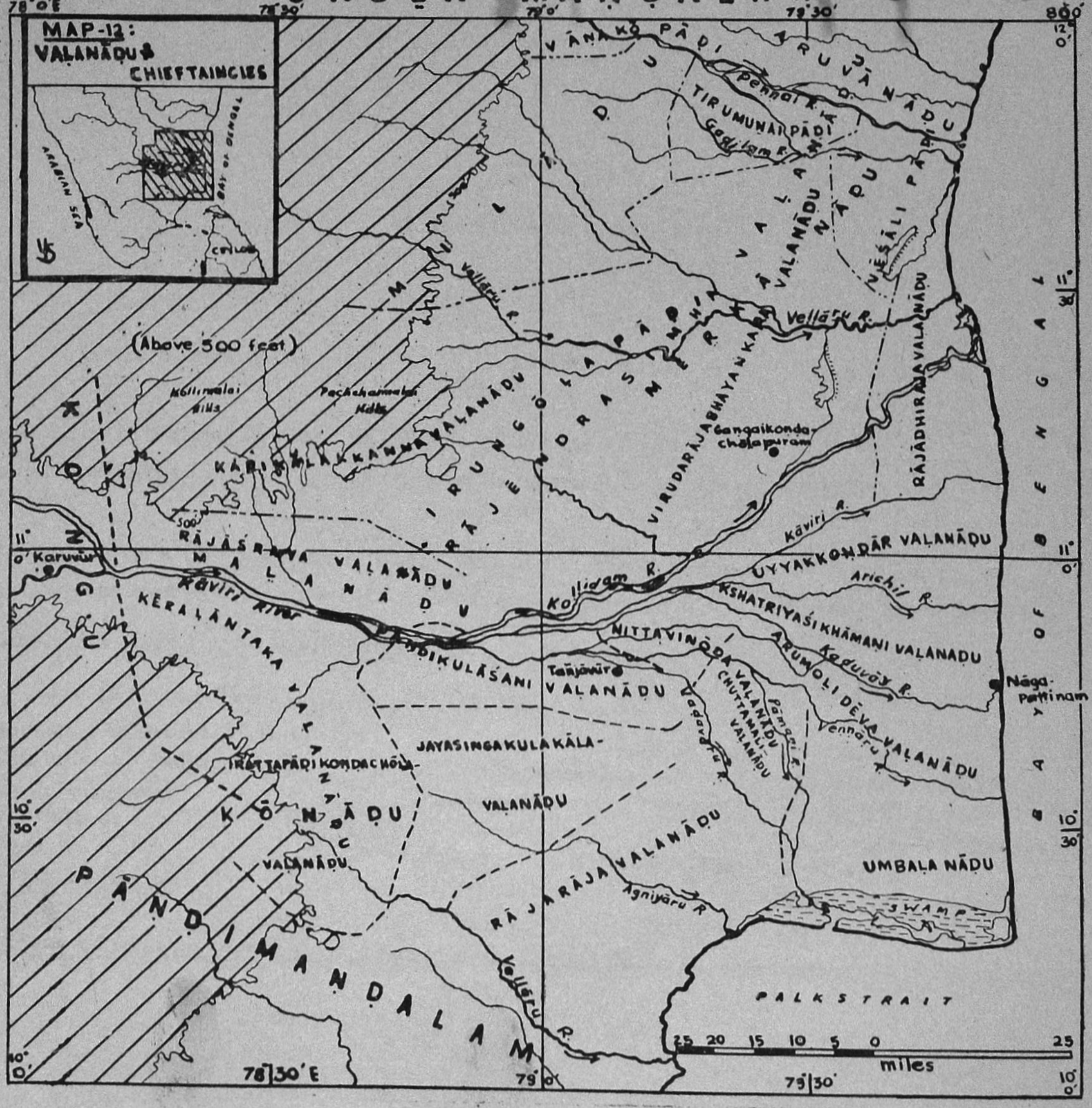


MAP - 9
MĀTTŪR-
NĀḌU
VIḺUPPARAIYANĀḌU
ĀNĀNGŪR NĀḌU
Malattār R.
PĀKKA NĀḌU
KAYAPPĀKKAM NĀḌU
Pennai R.
PERUKANŪR-
NĀḌU (?)
VĀGŪR NĀḌU
KĪḺĀNMŪR-
NĀḌU
PAṬṬĀNPĀKKAI-
(MĒRKUR NĀḌU)
(KĪḺKŪR NĀḌU)
NĀḌU
Gaḍilam R.
BAY OF BENGAL
KUVALAIYA NĀḌU
KURUÑJI ALA NĀḌU
Varāha nadi
miles
78° 30′ E
78° 40′
78° 50′
11° 40′
11° 50′


MAP -10
79° 30′ E
79° 40′
79° 50′
11° 30′
11° 20′
11° 10′
11° 0′
miles
5 4 3 2 1 0 5
185-1
NALVAYALŪR-
KŪṞṞAM
Vellāru R.
Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr
42
42-4
42-3
29
29-2
Vīrānār Ēyanan L.
VENNAIYŪR NĀḌU
137-5
137-2
137-1
137-3
137
137-8
180-11
38-1
Manniyāru R.
KĀR NĀḌU
38-2
KILKKĀ NĀḌU
48-1
KOḶḶIḌAM R.
TIRUKKALUMALA NĀḌU
110-1
110-4
112-6
112-10
110-2
TIRUVĀLI NĀḌU
112-5
112-7
ADIKAIMAMGAI
NĀḌU
2-1
76-1
76-5
Manniyāru R.
56-1
NĀNGŪR NĀḌU
113-7
VIḶATTŪR-
NĀḌU
142-3
56-8
TIRUVINDALŪR-
113-14
KURUKKAI NĀḌU
113-12
115-2
NĀḌU
56-5
56-10
61-7
61
Palavāru
74-1
56-11
113-10
115-15
113-9
115-5
140-7
76-3
3-5
3-3
3-6
76-4
Kāvirippūm-
paṭṭinam
ĀKKŪR NĀḌU
3-2
140-3
56-4
74-8
Kāviri R.
113-5
VIḶAI-
NALLĀṞṞŪR-
NĀḌU
113-24
Manjalār R.
3-4
TIRUVALUNDŪR-
113-3
113-20
113-22
NĀḌU
57-5
57-8
74-13
113-14
Virachōlanāru R.
KURUMBŪR-
NĀḌU
57-1
109-4
93
140-1
113-6
109-3
93-8
109
109-2
93-4
BAY OF BENGAL


MAP-II
VEṆ NĀḌU
PĀMBURA-NĀḌU
AMBAR NĀḌU
KUṚUMBŪR NĀḌU
Nāṭṭāru R.
R. Arichil
Tirumalairājan R.
PANAIYŪR NĀḌU
MUḶAIYŪR NĀḌU
Mudikondan R.
Puttār R.
MARUGAL NĀḌU
VĒLĀR-NĀḌU
Veṇṇār R.
INGAL-NĀḌU
PAṬṬANA-KŪṚṚAM
TIRUVĀRŪR-KŪṚṚAM
R. Kaḍuvāy
MANGALA-NĀḌU
Nāgapaṭṭinam
Pāṇḍavaiyār R.
Vellār R.
PULIYŪR-NĀḌU
TĒVŪR-NĀḌU
ALA NĀḌU
Kaḍuvāy R.
NENMALI-NĀḌU
VALIVALA KŪṚṚAM
ĀRVALA-KŪṚṚAM
IḌAI ALA NĀḌU
VAṆḌALAI-VĒLŪR KŪṚṚAM
PUṚANGARAMBAI-NĀḌU
Kōraiyār R.
Mulliyār R.
Valavanār R.
KĀNATTŪR NĀḌU
KUṆṚŪR-NĀḌU
S W A M P
BAY OF BENGAL
PALK STRAIT
miles
79°30'E
79°40'
79°50'
11° 0'
10° 50'
10° 40'
10° 30'
10° 20'
10° 15'

CHŌḶA MAṆḌALAM



Chola-Mandalam

S. No.	Inscriptional Name	Modern Name	Reference to Inscription
1.	*Ādaṉūr-Nāḍu* (Kulittalai Tk.,) Tp. Dt. Map-1. 58 J/5 1A.		
1.	Chōḻakulamāṇikka-Cm.	Mahādānapuram	701/*SII*. 8
2.	Iḻanagar	...	189/17
2.	*Adikaimaṅgai-Nāḍu* (*or Adiyamaṅgai-Nāḍu*) (Sirkali Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/16 1B.		
1.	Peruntōṭṭam *alias* Kaliyakaṇṇa-Cm.	Peruntōṭṭam-Paṇḍāravāḍai	70/*SII*. 2; 468/18
	Aga-Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu see Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu- 2		
3.	*Ākkūr-Nāḍu* (Mayuram Tk., Tj. Dt. Map-10) 58 M1/16 2A, 3A.		
1.	Abhimānamēru-nallūr, W.H. of (2)	...	173/25
2.	Ākkūr *alias* Rājēndrasimha-Cm.	Ākkūr-Paṇḍāravāḍai	173/25; 69, 70/*SII*. 2
3.	Talaichchaṅgāḍu	Talaichaṅgāḍu	69, 70/*SII*. 2; 220, 208/25; 374/18
×4.	Tirukkaḍavūr	Tirukkaḍaiyūr	69, 70/*SII*. 2; 31, 34, 38/06; 112/47-48
5.	Tirunannipaḷḷi	Puñjai (H. of Kiḍāraṅgoṇḍān)	180/25
6.	Tiruvalampuram	Tiruvalambūr	220/25

×Referred to as *paḍaiyēviya*–Tirukkaḍavūr; see Ambar-Nāḍu: 13.

4. *Aḻa-Nāḍu* (Nagapattinam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/13 3A; 54 N/14 1A, 2A.

1.	Ābaraṇadāni-Cm.	Ābharaṇadhāri (Āvarāṇi)	491/22
2.	Chembiyaṉmādēvi-Cm.	Sembiyanmahādēvi	70/*SII*. 2; 72/*SII*. 13; 479, 481/25
3.	Kīḻaiyil *alias* Paramēśvaramaṅgalam or Rājarāja-Cm.	Kīḻaiyūr	70/*SII*. 2; 87, 89/46-47
4.	Kīḻchchandirappāḍi	...	35/*EI*. 22
5.	Kīḻkuḍi *alias* Siṅnavishṇu-Cm.	(somewhere near (1))	483/22
6.	Kīḻmēl	...	155/*SII*. 7
7.	Pālaiyūr	Pālaiyūr	35/*EI*. 22
8.	Pāppārkuḍi	...	70/*SII*. 2
9.	Peruṅgaḍambūr	Peruṅgaḍambaṉūr	70/*SII*. 2
10.	Porundampōndai	...	70/*SII*. 2
11.	Vaḍakuḍi *alias* Nāṇalūr	Vaḍakkuḍi	35/*EI*. 22

5. *Aḻakarai-Nāḍu* (Musiri Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map- 1 58 J/5 1A, 2A.

1.	(Aḻakarai)	Aḻakarai	...
2.	Rājanārāyaṇan-Tirunārāyaṇapuram	Tirunārāyaṇapuram	284/26; 51, 52/36-37

6. *Ambar-Nāḍu* (Mayuram & Nannilam Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/9 1B, 1C, 2C; M/16 3A.

1.	Adiyaraiya-Kuṟumbal	Kuṟumbar-Kīḻteru ?	70/*SII*. 2
2.	Ambapuṟattūr (B)	Ambagarattūr ?	69/*SII*. 2
3.	Ambar-Aruvandai	...	175/27-28
4.	Ambar-Tirumāgāḻam (same as Vikkiramachōḻapuram (N))	Ambal-Kōvil-Tirumāḻam	93, 107, 102/10; 241, 249/17; 80/19
5.	Avvainallūr (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2
6.	Eṇṇukuḍi	Eṇṇaikuḍi	244/*SII*. 8
7.	Koṟṟavāchal	Kottavāsal	244/*SII*. 8

8.	Nāgankuḍi	...		94/25
×9.	Paḷaiyāṟu (or Paḷaiyāṟai)	...		124/22; 686/*SII*. 17
10.	Perumpoḷ	...		Kl. 111/*EC*. X
11.	Piretṭaikuḍi (B)		Reṭṭaikkuḍi	69/*SII*. 2
12.	Purakkuḍi		Purakkuḍi	678/09
××13.	Tirukkaḍavūr		Tirukkaḍaiyūr	20, 25, 43/06; 253/25
14.	Tirumīyachchūr (D)		Tirumichchiyūr	282/50-51
15.	Vaigāvūr *alias* Edirilichōḷa-Neṟ-kuṉṟam	...		238/17

×Exchanged for Kīḻ-Paḷaiyāṟu in Tirunaṟaiyūr-Nāḍu

××Referred to as *paḍaiyēviya*–Tirukkaḍavūr; see also Ākkūr-Nāḍu: 4.

7. ×*Aṇḍāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam* (Kumbakonam & Papanasam Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map–6 & 7. 58 M/8 3A; N/1, 1C; N/5 1A.

1.	Chattimaṅgalam	...		70/*SII*. 2
2.	Tiruppuṟambiyam		Tiruppiṟambiyam	172/*SII*. 13; 18/*SII*. 6; 333, 350/27; 19/*SII*. 6; 155/31-32
××3.	Tiruvaikā		Tiruvaikāvūr	51-52/14
4.	Toḷūr		Telūr ?	69/*SII*. 2
5.	Vaiyattalai *alias* Paṇḍitachōḷa-Cm.	...		70/*SII*. 2

×A unique variant is Aṇḍāṟṟu-Kūṟṟam.

××See Iṉṉambar-Nāḍu: 16.

8. *Āṉmūr-Kūṟṟam* (Musiri Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map–3 58 J/19 1A.

×1.	Tiruneṟkuṉṟam (D) (in Kīḻkūṟu)	Tiṉṉakkōṇam	249/32-33

×See Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-Nāḍu: 35.

9. *Aṇṇavāyil-Kūṟṟam*	(Kulattur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3 & 4.	57 J/11 1c; J/14 3a.
1. (Aṇṇavāyil)	Annavāsal	...
2. Irumbāḷi	Irumbāḷi	344/*IPS*.
3. Kīḻattāyanallūr	...	86/*IPS*.
4. Maḍiyaṉūr	Maḍiyanallūr	205/*IPS*.
5. Peruviḷattūr	...	63/*SII*. 12
6. Teluṅgakulakālapuram *alias* Kulōttuṅgachōḻapaṭṭinam	Nārttāmalai	91, 113/*IPS*.
7. Vichalūr (Ū)	...	219, 301, 375/*IPS*.
10. *Ārkāṭṭuk-Kūṟṟam*	(Tanjavur Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map–3 & 7.	58 N/1 2a, 2b, 3a,3b, 3c; N/13 2c, 3c.
1. Aḷichukuḍi	Aḷisukuḍi	1040/*SII*. 7
2. Ārkkāḍu (or Pēr-Ārkkāḍu)	Ārkāḍu	625/20; Kl. 112 (a)/*EC*. X; 301/*SII*. 13
3. Āyirattaḷi	...	94/*SII*. 2
4. Chandralēkhai-Cm. or (Ōlōkamādēvi-Cm.	Sendalai	187/*SII*. 13; 199/26
5. Chiṟṟ-Āṟkāḍu	Ārkāḍu	419/12; 313/17; 244/*SII*. *8*; 1176/*SITI*; 495/*SII*. 7
6. Iṟaiyūr	...	495/*SII*. 7; 1176/*SITI*; 90/27-28
7. Karuppūr	Karuppūr	194/*SII*. 14
8. Kiḷimaṅgalam, H. of (11)	...	1176/*SITI*; 495/*SII*. 7
9. Kīḻpirambil-Tiruvēdikuḍi (D. B.)	Tiruvēdukuḍi	624/*SII*. 5
10. Kīḻvarambil-Parivaṇḍattuṟai	...	315/*SII*. 13
11. Māṟanēri *alias* Jinachintāmaṇi-Cm.	Paḷa-Māranēri	1176/*SITI*; 495/*SII*. 7
12. Naḍuvil-Kāvēri	Naḍukkāvēri	45/20
13. Nānāndūr	...	76/30-31
14. Narikkuḍichchēri, H. of (4)	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
15. Neydalvāyil	...	32/*SII*. 8

16.	Ōdavēli	...	94/*SII*. 2
17.	Perumaṅgalam	...	228/*SII*. 12; 64, 95/*SII*.2
18.	Pirambil	...	94/*SII*. 2
19.	Pirāntaka-Cm.	...	351/07
20.	Pūdikuḍi	...	94/*SII*. 2
x21.	Tattakuḍi	...	509, 511/*SII*. 7
xx22.	Tirukkaṇḍiyūr (B)	Kaṇḍiyūr	232/41-42; 570/*SII*. 5
23.	Tiruvālampoḻil (H. of Parappaikuḍi)	Tiruvālampoḻi	234/41-42
24.	Tirutturutti (D)	Tiruppūndurutti	77/*SII*. 13; 75/30-31
25.	Tugavūr, H. of (4)	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2

11. Ārvalak-Kūṟṟam (Mannargudi & Tirutturaippundi Tks., Tj. Dt. Map-11. 58 N/10 2B, 2C.

1.	Ārvalam	Ālivalam	
2.	Kachchiram or Tirukkachchāṇam	Kachchanam	205/*SII*. 3; 159/26
3.	Koḻḻikkāḍu	Tirukkoḻḻikkāḍu	126, 135/35-36
4.	Pūchalāṅguḍi	Pūsalāṅguḍi	477/12
5.	Puliyūr	...	458/*SII*. 5
xxx6.	Taḷi-Koṟṟaṅguḍi	Kottamaṅgalam	14/*EI*. 18
7.	Tirunellikkā	Tirunellikkāval	523/04
8.	Tiruttеṅgūr (N)	Tiruttaṅgūr	4/*SII*. 2
9.	Uttaraṅguḍi	...	149/*SII*. 13
10.	Vaḍaviṟaiyāṇpaḻḻam	...	4/*SII*. 2

---

xReferred to as *Paḍaiyēviya*-Tattakuḍi.
xxSee Kiḻār-Kūṟṟam : 1.
xxxSee Puṟaṅgarambai-Nāḍu: 27.

12. *Avur-Kūṟṟam* (Kumbakonam & Papanasam Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/5 2A, 3A.

1.	Ālattūr	(same as 15 ?)	160/*SII*. 14; 273/27
2.	Āmuttivalli (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2
3.	Avaḷivaḷanallūr	Avaḷivanallūr	201/*SII*. 8
4.	Āvūr	Āvūr	81/11; 4/*SII*. 3; 387/08
5.	Chembaṅguḍi	Semmanguḍi	64, 95/*SII*. 2
6.	Chiṟṟālattūr	...	1037/*SII*. 7
7.	Chullaṅguḍi	...	449/12
8.	Irumbudal *alias* Manukulachūḷāmaṇi-Cm. (B)	Irumbutalai	6, 69/*SII*. 2·
9.	Karugāvūr (*alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-Cm.)	Tirukkarugāvūr	151/*SII*. 13; 66/*SII*. 2; 339/*IPS*; 393, 400/61-62
10.	Kiḷiñalūr (or Kiḷinallūr)	...	Kl. 111/*EC*. X; 179/28-29
11.	Muṇṇiyūr	Muniyūr	206, 205/*SII*. 8
12.	Paṭṭam	...	91/*SII*. 13; 335/06; 94/*SII*. 2; 503, 76/20
13.	Uṟaṇūr	...	350/28-29
14.	Ūṟṟukkāḍu (*alias* Rājarāja-Cm.)	Ūttukkāḍu	235/12; 558/19
15.	Vikramachōḻan-Pērālattūr	...	481/22
16.	Viḷattūr	Valattūr ?	196/*SII*. 3; 34/*EI*. 22; 247/17

13. *Chemburai-Kaṇḍam* (in Maḻa-Nāḍu) (Lalgudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/13 2B.

1.	Chiṟu-Chemburai	Sembārai	5/*SII*. 2
2.	Kōmāṇkuḍi	Kōmākuḍi	509/*SII*. 7

Cheṅgiḷi-Nāḍu-1 :

14. *Kīḻcheṅgiḷi-Nāḍu* (Kulattur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58J/14 2C.

1.	Arumaḍal	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
2.	Kaḷakkuḍi	...	116/*IPS*.

3.	Kiḻḻikuḍi	...	552/18
4.	Maṅgalanallūr	Manganūr	94/*SII*. 2
5.	Noḍiyūr	...	197/32-33

Cheṅgiḻi-Nāḍu-2 :

15. *Mī(y)cheṅgiḻi-Nāḍu*. (Kulattur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/13 1BC, 2B, 2C.

1.	Kaḍaiykkuḍi	Kaḍaiyakkuḍi ?	66/*SII*. 2
2.	Kaḷattūr	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
3.	Kāvaṇūr	...	94/*SII*. 2
4.	Kiḻḻikuḍi	Killukōṭṭai ?	64, 94-95/*SII*. 2
5.	Kōṭṭaiyūr	...	205/*SII*. 3
6.	Kōyilnallūr	...	94/*SII*. 2
7.	Paruttikkuḍi	...	261/15
8.	Tiruvālattūrmalai	Malaiyaḍippaṭṭi	116/*IPS*.
9.	Vaḷambakuḍi	Vaḷambakuḍi	76/*SII*. 3
10.	Veṅgāram *alias* Tirunārāyaṇa-Cm.	...	66/*SII*. 2
11.	Veṇṇāyil	...	187/*SII*. 13
12.	Vichalūr	Visalūr	217/40-41

16. *Cheṅguṉṟa-Nāḍu* (in Kāṇa-Nāḍu) : *Vaḍavagai* (Tirumayam Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/16 1A.

1.	Āṇkuḍi (Ū)	Āyankuḍi	405/*IPS*.

17. *Cheṉṉimaṅgala-Kūṟṟam* (in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Kaṇṇikuḍi	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
2.	Ōlaimaṅgalam	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
3.	Rājachūḷāmaṇipuram	...	307/*SII*. 5

18. *Chērṛūr-Kūṛṛam* (Kumbakonam & Nannilam Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/5 2B, 2C, 3C, N/9 2A.

1. Aṇṇavāyil	Aṇṇavāsal	383/08; 403/18
2. Chēṛṛūr	Tiruchiṛai	70/*SII*. 2; 612/09
3. Iḍaikkuṛumbūr	...	122/40-41; 879/*SII*. 5
4. Kuḍavāyil *alias* Chōḻakulavalli-Cm.	Kuḍavāsal	70/*SII*. 2; 597/*SII*. 17
5. Marudattūr	Maruvattūr ?	87/*SII*. 2
6. Maruttūr	...	271/17
7. Nālūr (*alias* Vānavanmādēvi-Cm.)	Nālūr	70/*SII*. 2; 325, 317/10; **620/09; 100/27-28**
8. Nālūr-Tirumayānam	Tirumeyjñānam	90/*SII*. 3
9. Ōkai	Agara-Ōhai	445/*SII*. 4
10. Rājasundari-Cm.	...	142/31-32
11. Tirukkoḷḷambūdūr	Tirukkaḷambūr	437/*SII*. 6; 250/17
12. Veṭchiyūr	Vichchiyūr	389/29-30
13. Vichalūr	Visalūr	161/31-32

Chiṛuvāyil-Nāḍu-1 :

19. *Chiṛuvāyil-Nāḍu* (Kulattur Tk,, Tp. Dt.) 58 J/14 3A.

1. Nāñjil	Nāñjūr	124/28-29

Chiṛuvāyil-Nāḍu-2 :

20. *Teṇ-Chiṛuvāyil-Nāḍu* (Kulattur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/15 1A.

1. Veḷḷainallūr	Veḷḷaṇūr	25, 320/*IPS*.

Chiṛuvāyil-Nāḍu-3 :

21. *Vaḍa-Chiṛuvāyil-Nāḍu* (Kulattur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/14 3A, 3B.

1. Amaṇkuḍi (2 Ūrs)	...	198/*IPS*.

2.	Chiṟupāllūr (Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.
3.	Iḷañcha-Ūr (Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.
4.	Iṟaiṅguḍi (2 Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.
5.	Kaikkuḍiyūr (Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.
6.	Kīṟaṉūr (Ū)	Kīraṉūr	145, 198/*IPS*,
7.	Kumāramaṅgalam (2 Ūrs)	...	198/*IPS*.
8.	Tiruppḷḷimalai	...	210/41-42
9.	Puttikkuḍi	...	253/23
10.	Uppilikuḍi (Ū)	Uppiliyakkuḍi	198/*IPS*.
11.	Vāḷuvamaṅgalam (in *Oḷippaṟṟu*)	Vālamaṅgalam	64, 95/*SII*. 2; 145/*IPS*.
12.	Vīraikkuḍi	Kōvil-Vīraikkuḍi	230/*IPS*.

22. *Chōvūr-Kūṟṟam* (in Arumoḷidēva-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Rājanārāyaṇapuram	...	517/20

23. *Chuṇḍaimūlai-Nāḍu* (in Pāṇḍyakulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Koṟṟamaṅgalam	...	64, 94, 95/*SII*. 2

24. *Chūralūr-Kūṟṟam* (in Kēraḷāntaka-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Chōḷa-Uttama-Cm. (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2
2.	Kiḷārai(-vayal)	...	560/*SII*. 8
3.	Periya-Veṇmaṇi	...	590/*SII*. 8

25. *Dāṇava-Nāḍu* (Pattukkottai Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-8. 58 N/3 3B, 3C.

1.	Kīramaṅgalam, H. of Kiḍāraṅgoṇḍa-chōḷapuram	Kīramaṅgalam	125/35-36

2. Saṅgamaṅgalam (Ū), W. H. of Kaṇḍiyūr *alias* Chōḻaśikhāmaṇi-puram	Sengamaṅgalam	124/35-36
26. Ēmappēṟk-Kūṟṟam (in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu)		
1. Kaṇṇikuḍi	...	94/*SII*. 2
2. Koḷḷikkuṟumbu	...	195/28-29
3. Poykkuḍi	...	458/*SII*. 5
27. Ēriyūr-Nāḍu or Ēri-Nāḍu (in Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu) (Tanjavur Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-7.		
1. Iḍaikkuḍi	...	205/*SII*. 3
2. Karuvukala-Vallam (or Vallam)	Vallam	94, 95/*SII*. 2; *SITI*. 637, 636, 639-41
3. Puḻikaḷam	...	310/*SII*. 13
4. Vikramachōḻa-Cm.	...	357/22
5. Viṇṇanēri *alias* Mummuḍichōḻanallūr	...	64, 94-95/*SII*. 2
28. Eyi(l)-Nāḍu (Thanjavur Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/13, 2C, 3B.		
1. Aṭṭuppaḷḷi-Niyamam	Nēmam	529/*SII*. 7; 258/43-44; 94/*SII*. 2; 403-04/61-62
2. Āyirattaḷi-ūr in Aṭuppaḷḷi-Niyamam	see 1	119/28-29.
3. Chandralēkhai	Sendalai	245/29-30
4. Kaḍambūr	...	10/*SII*. 6
5. Kaḻanivāyil	...	596/*SII*. 17
6. Kaḷattūr or Mēl-Kaḷattūr	Mē-Kaḷattūr	4/35-36; 498/*SII*. 7
7. Kaḷḷikkuḍi	...	672/09
8. Kovvai-maṅgalam	...	Kl. 111/*EC*. X
9. Kuchakkuḍi	...	104/30-31

10.	Kūṉikuḍi	...	573/06
11.	Kūttamaṅgalam	...	448/*SII*. 6
12.	Pukaiyuṉikkuḍi	...	Kl. 111/*EC*. X
13.	Puṟaiyāṟchēri	...	3/*SII*. 6
14.	Rājakēsaripuram	Rājagiri-Eḷaṅgāḍu	411/61-62
15.	Rājēndrachōḷa-Cm.	...	497/*SII*. 7
16.	Tiruppēr (B)	Tiruppiyūr	496, 498, 425/*SII*. 7; 69/*SII*. 2
17.	Vādarāyamaṅgalam, D. of Āṉakkāṟ-Perumāṉār (of Niyamam)	...	404/61-62

29. Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḷa-Pērilamai-Nāḍū (Chidambaram Tk., S.A. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/11 2c.

1.	Achchērichāttaṅguḍi *alias* Mahipāla-kulakālanallūr, W. H. of Perum-baṟṟappuliyūr	...	227/*SII*. 4; 43/*SII*. 8; 173/*SII*. 12
2.	Irundaichchēri *alias* Chaṇḍēśvara-nallūr, W H. of Perumbaṟṟappuli-yūr	Taṇḍēśvaranallūr	50/*SII*. 8
3.	Pudumāḍampaṭṭa *alias* Maṇṇai-koṇḍāndakanallūr	...	227/*SII*. 4

30. Iḍai(y)-Aḷa-Nāḍu (Nagapattinam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/10 2c; N/14 3A.

1.	Aḍumbantiṭṭai	...	276/*SII*. 13
2.	Anapāya-Cm.	...	538, 536/*SII*. 17
3.	Ariñchikai-Cm.	...	17/*SII*. 2
4.	Chiñjal	...	374/*SII*. 17
5.	Chiriñar	...	509/*SII*. 17
6.	Īśaṇūr *alias* Paramēśvara-Cm.	Īśaṇūr	298/60-61
7.	Kundavai-Cm.	...	18/*SII*. 2; 422/*SII*. 17

8.	Kuṉṟalūr	...	514/22
9.	Maṇaṟkuḍi	Maṇakkuḍi	535/*SII*. 17
10.	(Mīṉa)ṟkuḍi ?	...	38/*EI*. 21
11.	Periñār	...	85/27-28
×12.	Poṉmalaikkuṉṟu *alias* Poyil	...	484/22
××13.	Tirukkōḻili	Tirukkuvaḷai	251, 259/50-51
14.	Vēḷārkuḍi	...	538/*SII*. 17

31. *Iḍaiyāṟṟu-Nāḍu* (Thanjavur Tk., Tj. Dt. & Lalgudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) **Map-3.** **58 J/13 2A, 2B.**

1.	Chāttamaṅgalam	Sāttammaṅgalam	617/*SII*. 8
2.	Iḍaiyāṟṟu-maṅgalam (S)	Viḍaiyāttimaṅgalam	112, 115/28-29; 57, 69/*SII*. 2
3.	Iḷamberuṅgāyirukkai	...	12 (B)/*SII*. 14
4.	Kārikūḍi	...	205/*SII*. 3
5.	Kavirappoṟkaṭṭiyūr	...	61/*SII*. 2
6.	Muttaiyil	Muttiyūr ?	61/*SII*. 2; 338/60-61
7.	Nallimaṅgalam (S)	Nannimaṅgalam	3 (A)/*EI*. 20
8.	Tirukkaḍaimuḍi	Tiruchinnampūṇḍi	504/*SII*. 7
9.	Tirumaṇamēḍu	Tirumaṇamēḍu	106/28-29; 338, 332/60-61
10.	Tiruttavattuṟai	Lālguḍi	12 (A & B)/*SII*. 14; 3 (C)/*EI*. 20
11.	Toṇḍavai-Cm. (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2

32. ×××*Ingaṅl-Nāḍu* (Nannilam Tk., Tj. Dt.) **Map-7 & 11. 58 N/5 3C; N/9 3A; N/10 1A.**

1.	Ārappāḷ	Ārppār	4/*SII*. 2
2.	Cheḻiyamaṅgalam	...	49/27-28

×The name of the *Nāḍu* is given here as Iḍaikaḻi-Nāḍu.

××See Vaṇḍāḻai-Vēḷūr-Kūṟṟam : 11.

×××Written also as Iṅga-Nāḍu, Iṅga-Nāḍu & Iṅgā-Nāḍu.

3.	Ilaiyānkuḍi	...	Kl. 112 (a)/*EC*. X
4.	Iṅgaḷ or Iṅgaṉ	Enkaṇ	223/11; 70/*SII*. 2
5.	Kañjāṟanagar	...	4/*SII*. 2
6.	Kīḻvaḍugukkuḍi	...	4/*SII*. 2
7.	Kīrantēvaṉkuḍi	Kīrandakuḍi	4/*SII*. 2
8.	Naṭṭuvāykkuḍi	...	96/*SII*. 7
9.	Pālaiyūr	Kīḻpālaiyūr	456/*SII*. 5; 4/*SII*. 2
×10.	Paṉṟūr	(Perum) Panniyūr	158/*SII*. 7
11.	Pavitramāṇikka-Cm.	...	36/22
12.	Rājakēsarinallūr	...	27/*SII*. 2
13.	Taṇṇīrkkuṉṟam *aḷias* Rājarājanallūr	Taṇṇīrkkunnam ?	4/*SII*. 2
14.	Tīyaṅguḍi	Dīpaṅguḍi ?	613/*SII*. 7
15.	Ūchikkaṇṇaṅguḍi	...	4/*SII*. 2
16.	Uchchipāḍi	Uchivāḍinattam ?	4/*SII*. 2
17.	Ūrikuḍi	Ūrkuḍi	205/*SII*. 3
18.	Vimalachitta-maṅgalam	...	70/*SII*. 2
19.	Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Cm.	...	24/18

33. *Iṉṉambar-Nāḍu* (Kumbakonam & Papanasam Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/5 1A, 1B.

1.	Achukūr (B)	Asūr	69, 70/*SII*. 2
2.	Ādaṉūr (B)	Ādaṉūṟ	69/*SII*. 2
3.	Chattimaṅgalam	Satyamaṅgalam	102/12; 292/07
4.	Ēr *alias* Mummuḍichōḻamaṅgalam	Ēragaram	70/*SII*. 2
5.	Iḍaiyāṟṟukkuḍi in Vānavanmādēvi-Cm.	...	172/*SII*. 13

× See Vēḷār-Nāḍu : 7.

6. Iṉṉambar	Iṉṉambūr	100/*SII*. 13
7. Karuppūr	Karuppūr	5/*SII*. 2; 247/27
8. Kāṭṭūr	...	92/*SII*. 12
9. Kōnilam	Kōṉūr (?)	220/*SII*. 8
10. Kōṭṭaiyūr	Kōṭṭaiyūr	70/*SII*. 2; 241/27
11. Maruttuvakkuḍi	Maruttuvakkuḍi	4/*SII*. 2
12. Mēl-Kāviri (or Paḷaṅkāviri	Mēlak-Kāviri	44/*SII*. 13; 224/11; 204/*SII*. 3
13. Paḷaiya-Vāṇavanmādēvi-Cm. (B)	...	69-70/*SII*. 2; 112/25
14. Periyaṅguḍi	...	Kl. 111/*EC*. X.
15. Śrī-Parāntaka-Cm. (B)	...	70/*SII*. 2
x16. Tiruvaikā(vūr)	Tiruvaikāvūr	49, 60/14

34. xx *Kaḷār(A)-Kūṟṟam* (Tiruchirappalli & Lalgudi Tks., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/13 2A, 2B.

Kīḻkūṟu :

1. Aṉbil (B)	Kīḻ.Ambil	185, 194/*SII*. 8; 106/20; 504/*SII*. 7
2. Tiruvāḍikuḍi (B)	Ādikuḍi	107, 106/20

Mīkūṟu :

3. Chiṟukavūr	Sirudaiyūr	531/*SII*. 4
4. Maṇalkāl (B)	Maṇakkāl	3 (C)/*EI*. 20; 123/*SII*. 3
5. Tirumaṅgalam (B)	Tirumaṅgalam	251, 247, 252, 254, 243, 245/29-30
6. Tirunachchi-ūr (E. of Maṇaṟkāl)	...	123/*SII*. 13

Kīḻkūṟu* or *Mīkūṟu :

7. Iṟaiyāṉchēri	...	5/*SII*. 2

---

x See Aṇḍāṭṭu-Kūṟṟam : 3.

xx Written sometimes as Kaḷāṟ-Kūṟṟam, Kiḷāṟ-kūṟṟam and Kilār-kūṟṟam.

8.	Kaḻvaṉ-maṅgalam	...	537/*SII*. 4
9.	Māṉṭōṭṭam	...	5/*SII*. 2
10.	Mummuḍichōḻa-maṅgalam *alias* Chembiyaṉ-Nēṟkuppai	Mummuḍichōḻamaṅgalam ?	140/28-29
11.	Parākramachōḻa-Cm. (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2

35. *Kāṇa-Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu* (Lalgudi Tk.. Tp. Dt.) Map-2 & 3. 58 1/16 3B; J/13 1B.

1.	Chiṟuvaḷaippūr	Sīrukalappūr	531/12
2.	(Kāṇakkiḻiyūr)	Kāṇakkiḻiyanallūr	...
3.	Uḷuttampāḍi	...	530/12

36. *Kāṇattūr-Nāḍu* (in Umbaḷa-Nāḍu) (Tirutturaippundi Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/11 1C.

1.	Akkaḷūr	...	537/*SII*. 17
2.	Kānattūr	...	536/*SII*. 17
3.	Kalliyāṇapuraṅgoṇḍachōḻa-paṭṭinam (Ṅ)	Kariyāppaṭnam ?	458/*SII*. 17

37. *Kāndāra-Nāḍu* (in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Kōṇūr	...	205/*SII*. 3
2.	Rājamahēndra-Cm.	...	31/36-37
3.	Ravikulamāṇikkanallūr	...	94/*SII*. 2
4.	Vijayālaya-Cm.	...	94/*SII*. 2

38. *Kār-Nāḍu* (Chidambaram Tk., S.A. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/11 3A, M/12 1A.

1.	Śrī-Vīra-Nārāyaṇa-Cm. (T)	Uḍaiyārkuḍi	34/*EI*. 2
2.	Taḷikkaḍambūr	(Mēl-or Kīḻ-Kaḍambūr)	140/25

39. Karambai-Nāḍu (in Nittavinōda-Vaḷanāḍu)

1. Kundavainallūr	...	6, 57, 94/*SII*. 2

Kavira-Nāḍu-1.

40. Teṉ-Kavira-Nāḍu (Alangudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/15 1A, 2A, 2B.

x1. Kar̤kur̤ichchi	Tirukkaṭṭaḷai	118, 232/*IPS*.
xx2. Tiruveṭpūr	Tiru Gōkarṇam & Tiruvappūr	28, 153/*IPS*.

Kavira-Nāḍu-2.

41. Vaḍa-Kavira-Nāḍu (Tiruchirapplli Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/13 3A, 3B.

1. Kaḷarikur̤ichchi	...	140/*SII*. 3
xxx2. Tiru-Er̤umbiyūr	Tiruver̤umbūr	50, 166/*SII*. 13
3. Tiruneḍuṅgaḷam	Tiruneḍunguḷam	42, 182/*SII*. 13; 140/*SII*. 3

42. Kiḍāraṅgoṇḍachōl̤a-Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu (Chidambaram Tk., S.A. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/11 2C.

1. Āḍūr	Māṇiya-Āḍūr	50/45-46
ʌ2. Erukkāṭṭichchēri *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-chōl̤anallūr.	...	222/*SII*. 4; 171/*SII*. 12
ʌ3. Kumāra-maṅgalam *alias* Tillai Al̤aga-nallūr	Kumāra-magalam	175/*SII*. 12
ʌ4. Miduṇakkuḍi *alias* Dānavinōda-nallūr	Mīdikuḍi	173/*SII*. 12
ʌ5. Parākramachōl̤a-Nallūr	...	223/*SII*. 4

---

xSee Valla-Nāḍu; Was situated in the *Kaḷḷappāl*.

xxSee Valla-Nāḍu : 3.

xxxSee Viḷā-Nāḍu : 2.

ʌ All Eastern Hamlets of Perumbar̤r̤appuliyūr.

43. Kiḻār-Kūṟṟam (Papanasam & Thanjavur Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/1 2B, 2C, 3B.

x1.	Āyirattaḷi *alias* (Āhava)-Mallanaiveṇ kaṇḍa-chōḻapuram	Kaṇḍiyūr	164/27-28; 578, 579/*SII*. 5; 194/30-31
2.	Chiṟaikkāvūr	...	538/*SII*. 17
3.	Ēṟupāḍi	Ervāḍi	48/*EI*. 4
4.	Kāvan(ḷ)ūr (D)	Kāvalūr	249, 254/1911; 620/*SII*. 5
5.	Kiḻimaṅgalam	Kulamaṅgalam (?)	96/*SII*. 2
6.	Kiḻinallūr (or Kiḻiñalūr	Kiḻiyanūr (?)	235/15; 546/*SII*. 8; 638/*SII*. 17
xx7.	Kurugāḍi	Kuruvāḍi	136/12
8.	Māttūr	Māttūr	575/*SII*. 8; 299/27
9.	Muññāval	...	686/*SII*. 5
10.	Neṟṟakuḍi	...	20/*IPS*.
xxx11	Parakēsaripuram (s. a. Tiruvēdikkuḍi)	Tiruvēdikkuḍi	623, 626/*SII*. 5
12.	Perumākkaḷūr (B)	Perumākkanallūr	54/*SII*. 2
13.	Peru-Milaṭṭūr	Milaṭṭṭūr	28/10; 6, 57/*SII*. 2
14.	Pirambalakkuḍi	...	125/31-32
15.	Puḷḷamaṅgalam (B)	Puḷḷamaṅgai (Paśupatikōyil)	546, 552/21; 275/*SII*. 13
16.	Pūñchuṟṟūr	...	256/26
17.	Sūlamaṅgalam (B)	Sūlamaṅgalam	296/11; 560/21; 6/*SII*. 2
18.	Tiruchchōṟṟutturai (D) (s. a. Niṟai-matiyīśvaram *alias* Naviṟṟaḷi)	Tiruchatturai	173/11; 612/*SII*. 5; 194, 201/30-31
19.	Vaigūrchchēri	Vaiyachchēri	304/11
20.	Vāṇarkuṟai	Mānāṅgorai	674/*SII*. 8

x See Ārkāṭṭuk-Kūṟṟam : 22.

xx See Tañjāvūr-Kūṟṟam : 3

xxx See Ārkāṭṭuk-kūṟṟam : 9

Kīḻ-Cheṅgiḷi-Nāḍū See Cheṅgiḷi-Nāḍu-1.

44. *Kīḻ-Chūri-Nāḍu* (or Kīḻ-Chūdi-Nāḍu) (Alangudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/15 1c.

1.	Kuṟukkai	...	64, 94, 95/*SII*. 2
2.	Nāvalūr	...	64, 94, 95/*SII*. 2
3.	Vaḍavāyiḍam	...	94/*SII*. 2
4.	Vārāppūr	Vārāpūr	97/*IPS*.

Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍū-1.

45. *Kiḷiyūr.Nāḍu* (Tiruchirappalli Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/9 2B, 3B.

1.	Andavanallūr	Andanallūr	657, 663/*SII*. 8; 139/*SII*. 3
2.	Arachaṅguḍi	...	403/61-62
3.	Chiṟudavūr	Chittavattūr ?	50/*SII*. 13
4.	Chūraikkuḍi	...	157/*SII*. 14
5.	Kaḷikkuḍi	...	261/23
6.	Kiḷiyūr	...	124/38-39; 223/36-37; 667/09
7.	Kovaimaṅgalam	...	Kl. 112 (a)/*EC*. X
8.	Kuṟichchi	...	84/39-40; 132/*SII*. 12
9.	Puḷiyaṅguḍi	...	38/48-49

Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu-2.

46. *Aga-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu* (in Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu) (Tiruchirappalli Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/9 3B.

1.	Kavalāmaṅgalam	...	108/*IPS*.
x2.	Peruṅguḍi	Peruṅguḍi	206/26

xSee Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam : 16.

Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu-3.

47. *Puṟak-Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu* (Tiruchirappalli Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/9 3B.

1. Chākkaikkuḍi	...	515/*SII*. 7
2. Kaḻḻikuḍi	Kaḻḻiguḍi	96/*SII*. 2
3. Kāmadamaṅgalam	...	88/*SII*. 2; 205/*SII*. 3
4. Kīḻmāndūr	...	105/28-29
5. Nāṅgūr	...	355/14
6. Pāmbaram (S)	...	517/*SII*. 7
7. Pulāṅguḍi	...	4/*SII*. 8; 57/*SII*. 3
8. Puṅgaṇūr (or Puṇkaṇṇūr)	Pungaṇūr	328/27; 621/*SII*. 5

48. *Kīḻkkā-Nāḍu* (in Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu) (Chidambaram Tk., S.A. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/12 1B.

1. Muḻḻūr *ālias* Tiruchchiṟṟamba-Cm.	Kāṇāṭṭāmpuliyūr	514/26

Kīḻ-Vaḻḻuvappāḍi-Nāḍu See Vaḻḻuvappāḍi-Nāḍu-2.

49. *Kīḻ-Vēṅgai-Nāḍu* (in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu)

1. Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻanallūr	...	94/*SII*. 2
2. Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇipuram	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
3. Malaiyaraṇpaḍaivīḍu	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
4. Pāṇḍyakulāntakanallūr	...	94/*SII*. 2
5. Perunallūr	...	38/06
6. Puliyūr	...	83/*IPS*.
7. Rājavidyādharanallūr	...	94/*SII*. 2
8. Rambankārai	...	94/*SII*. 2
9. Sundarachōḻanallūr	...	94/*SII*. 2
10. Talaivāymaṅgalam	...	94/*SII*. 2

50. Kolli-Nāḍu (or *Kolli-Maḻa-Nāḍū* or *Kolli-Malai-Nāḍū*)

1.	Kāmuḷūr	...	500/29-30
2.	Kāṅgayam	...	503/29-30
3.	Karuṅgayam	...	500/29-30
4.	Kollimalai	...	503/29-30
5.	Kayaṟṟukāḍu	...	503/29-30
6.	Maṅgalam	...	503/29-30
7.	Mēṟpunnam	...	503/29-30
8.	Muttur	...	503/29-30
9.	Neḍuvalam	...	503, 500/29-30
10.	Paravalūr	...	503/29-30
11.	Paruvūkāvūr ?	...	503/29-30
12.	Paruvūr	...	500/29-30
13.	Punnattūr	...	500/39-20
14.	Ūralattūr	...	500/29-30
15.	Veruṉūr	...	503/29-30

51. Kuḷamaṅgala-Nāḍu (Alangudi & Kulattur Tks., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/15 1B.

1.	Chāttamaṅgalam	...	315/27
2.	Chembāḍu *alias* Chembiyaṉ Puttūr	Sembāṭṭūr	224/*IPS.*
3.	Koraikkuṟichchi	...	107/*IPS.*
4.	Puttāmbūr	Puttāmbūr	828/*SII.* 7
5.	Teṅgaṅgudi	Teṉṉaṅguḍi	107/*IPS.*

52. Kuṉṟa-Kūṟṟam (*alias* Uttuṅgavaḷa-Nāḍu) (Udayarpalayam Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-6 & 7. 58 M/4 3A, N/1 1A.

1.	Cheruviḍaimaṅgalam	...	194/*SII.* 8
2.	Chiṟu-Paḻuvūr (B)	Kīḻ-Paḻuvūr	209/*SII.* 13; 243/26; 71/*SII.* 3

3. Iraikkuḍi	Erakkuḍi	94/*SII*. 2; 645/*SII*. 5.
4. Kūṟṟūr	...	27/20; 386/39-40
5. Mēchchenkuḷam, H. of (6)	...	603/08
6. Perum-Paḻuvūr (D) (or Avani-kandarvam)	Mēl-Paḻuvūr	227/*SII*. 13; 379, 390/24; 63-64/*SII*. 2; 75/*SII*. 13
7. Teṉpāḷampāḍi	...	683/*SII*. 5

53. *Kuṉṟil-Kūṟṟam* (in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu)

1. Tiruvāvaṇam (or Tirubhuvaṇam)	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
2. Vīraikkuḍi	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2

54. *Kuṉṟiyūr-Nāḍu* (or Kuṉṟuchūḷ-Nāḍu) (Kulattur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/11, 1B, 2B.

1. Kūttakkuḍi	...	213/*SII*. 13
2. Muṇainariyār-Marudaṅguḍi	...	63/*IPS*.
3. Parambiyūr	Parambūr	99, 121/*IPS*.
4. Puṉṉaṅguḍi	Piṉṉaṅguḍi (Panaṅguḍi ?)	141, 297/*IPS*.
5. Tirunilakkuṉṟam or Tirunalak-kuṉṟam or Śikhānallūr	Kuḍumiyāmalai	213/*SII*. 13; 219, 181, 182, 367/*IPS*.
6. Uppilikuḍi (in *Iḷamakkalpaṟṟu*)	...	23/*IPS*.

55. *Kuṉṟūr-Nāḍu* (in Umbaḷa-Nāḍu) (Tirutturaippūṇḍi Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/15 2B, 3A.

1. Perumbulam	(near Agattiyānpaḷḷi)	549/*SII*. 17
2. Tirukkōḍi	Kōḍiyakkāḍu	551/*SII*. 17
3. Tirumaṟaikkāḍu (D)	Vēdāraṇyam	456, 453, 445, 542, 544/*SII*. 17
4. Tiruvagattiyaṉpaḷḷi	Agastiyānpaḷḷi	548, 549, 546/*SII*. 17
5. Vāyalūrpaḷḷi	...	536/*SII*. 17

56. *Kuṟukkai-Nāḍu* (Mayuram Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/12, 1A, 2A, 2B.

1.	Āṟṟūr *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-Cm.	Āttūr	223/17
2.	Chōḻendirasinganallūr	...	31/*EI*. 21
3.	Iḍaiyāṟu (Ū)	...	120/26
4.	Kaḍalaṅguḍi (*alias* Viḍēlviḍugu-Cm.) (B) & (Ū)	Kaḍalaṅguḍi	205/*SII*. 3; 120/26; 69-70/*SII*. 2
5.	Kāṭṭiyār-Brahmadēyam	...	70/*SII*. 2
6.	Kāvirimaṅgalam	...	69-70/*SII*. 2
7.	Kiliñjalūr	...	217/17
8.	Kuṟukkai *alias* Vikramachōḷa-Cm.	Korukkai	69-70/*SII*. 2; 219/17
9.	Pāṇḍūr (Ū)	Pāṇḍūr	120/26
10.	Rājarājan-Tirumaṅgalam	Tirumaṅgalam	114/27
11.	Tirumaṇañjēri, *pāl* of Kaḍalaṅguḍi or Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḷa-Cm.	Tirumaṅanchēri	14/*SII*. 13, 2/14
×12.	Tiruvēḷvikkuḍi (or Murugavēḷ-maṅgalam) *alias* Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-chōḷa-Cm.	Tiruviḷakkuḍi	73, 99/*SII*. 13; 108, 118, 143/26
12a.	Tiruvēḷvikkuḍi in Viḍēlviḍugu-Cm.	(see above)	121/26
13.	Varakūr	...	70/*SII*. 2

57. *Kuṟumbūr-Nāḍu* (Mayuram Tk., Tj. Dt. & Kāraikkāl Dn.) Map-10 & 11. 58 M/16 3A, N/13 1A.

1.	Iṟaiyāṇchēri	Iravānchēri	70/*SII*. 2
2.	Kāyākkuḍi (B)	(Mēl) Kāsākkuḍi	1024/*SII*. 7; 69-70/*SII*. 2; 25/*EI*. 25
3.	Kuṟumba-puṟattūr (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2
4.	Nāgamaṅgalam	...	458/*SII*. 5

×See Nallāṟṟūr-Nāḍu : 14.

5. Neḍuṅgāḍu	Neḍuṅgāḍu	70/*SII*. 2
6. Puttakkuḍi	Puttākkuḍi	35/*EI*. 22
7. Taḷichchēri *alias* Parākramachōḻa Cm. (B)	Talatteruvu	69-70/*SII*. 2; 42/25
8. Tillaiyāḷinallūr	Tillaiyāḍi	236/25
9. Tiruviḍaikaḻi (D.B.)	Tiruviḍaikkaḻi	19/*SII*. 13; 69/*SII*. 2

58. ×*Kuṛunāgaṇ-Nāḍu* or Kuṛunāgai-Nāḍu (Kulittalai Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-I. 58 J/5 2B.

1. Ādikaṇḍa-Ālavāy	...	171/14
2. Śivapādaśēkharapuram	Śivāyam	44, 47/13; 179, 160/14
3. Tiruvāḷpōkkimalai or Tirumāṇikkamalai	Ratnagiri	177/14; 550/*SII*. 4

59. *Madurāntaka-Periḷamai-Nāḍu* (Chidambaram Tk., S.A. Dt.)

1. Maṇalūr *alias* Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḻa-nallūr, N.H. of Perumbaṟṟap-puliyūr	...	226/*SII*. 4; 48/*SII*. 8
2. Muṭṭaiyūṟal *alias* Parākramachōḻa-nallūr, N.H. of Perumbaṟṟap-puliyūr	...	707/*SII*. 8
3. Paṇṇaṅguḍi-chēri *alias* Parakēsari-nallūr, H. of Perumbaṟṟappuli-yūr	...	48/*SII*. 8
4. Rājarāja-nallūr	...	223/*SII*. 4

×In one instance it is given as Kuṟukkai-Nāḍu (49/13)

60. ***Maṅgala-Nāḍu*** **(Nannilam Tk., Tj. Dt.)Map-11.** 58 N/9 3A, N/10 1A.

1.	Maṅgalam (B)	Peru-Maṅgalam (?)	64, 69, 95/*SII*. 2
2.	Pudukkuḍi	Podakkuḍi	22/22
3.	Tiruviḍaivāyil near Pudukkuḍi	Tiruviḍavāsal	9/18

61. ***Maṇṇi-Nāḍu*** **(Kumbakonam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-6 & 10.** 58 M/8 2C, 3C; M/12 2A.

1.	Chiṟṟeyil	...	4/32-33
2.	Ēmānallūr *alias* Tirailōkya-mahādēvi-Cm.	s.a. (15) ?	7/*SII*. 13; 70/*SII*. 2
3.	Iḍavai (B) *alias* Pāṇḍiyaṉaiveṉkaṇḍa Cm.	...	69, 70, 94/*SII*. 2; 57/*SII*. 14
4.	Iḍaiyarnallūr (B)	Iḍaiyanallūr	69/*SII*. 2
5.	Ilaichchikuḍi *alias* Vikramasiṅga-Cm. (B)	Lakshakuḍi	101/25
6.	Kalayūr	...	361/21
7.	Karuppūr	Karuppūr	164/08
8.	Kavallūr or Kayalūr	...	688/*SII*. 5; 172/30-31; 361/21
9.	Muḻaiyūr	...	73/*SII*. 3
10.	Nāṭṭārmaṅgalam	...	25/*SII*. 2
11.	Panandāḍi	...	70/*SII*. 2
12.	Paṭṭam	Paṭṭam	Kl, 111/*EC*. X
13.	Tiru-Maṅgalakkuḍi, H. of (17)	Tirumaṅgalakkuḍi	301/07; 228/*SII*. 12
14.	Tirupparandāḷ (D)	Tirupparandāḷ	283/*SII*. 13
15.	Tiruvichalūr in Avaninārāyaṇa-Cm. (B)	Tiruvisalūr	314, 42/07; 119/*SII*· 3
16.	Trailōkya-Cm, or Trailōkki *alias* Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Cm.	Tirulōki	102, 112/31-32

17. Vaṅgamuḷaiyūr	...	80/*SII*. 3
18. Vēmbaṟṟūr *alias* Chōḷamārttāṇḍa-Cm. or Avaṇinārāyaṇa-Cm.	Vēppattūr	292/, 93/08, 341/07; 70/*SII*. 2
19. Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Cm.	s. a. (15))	62/26

62. *Marugal-Nāḍu* (Nannilam Tk., Tj. Dt.)Map-11. 58 N/9 2c, 3c.

1. Eyiṉūr	...	205/*SII*. 3
2. Iḍaiyāṟṟukkuḍi *alias* Kalikaḍinda-chōḷa-Cm.	Iḍaiyāttaṅguḍi	75/22
3. Karuppūr	Karuppūr	504/20
4. Marudavūr	...	70/*SII*. 2
5. Marugal	Tiru-Marugal	249/23; 70/*SII*. 2
6. Poṟkalakkuḍi	Porkāraikkuḍi	311/*SII*. 17
7. Pūdaṇūr	Mēl-Būdanūr	70/*SII*. 2
8. Tañjāvūr	Kīḻ-Tañjāvūr	70/*SII*. 2; 44/*SII*. 7
9. Tiruchcheṅgāṭṭaṅguḍi	Tiruchchaṅgāṭṭanguḍi	51/13
10. Tirukkaṇṇa-maṅgalam	Periya-Kaṇṇamaṅgalam	416/61-62
11. Tirukkaṇṇapuram (D.B.)	Tirukkaṇṇapuram	65/*SII*. 13; 508, 537/22; 55/13
12. Vaippūr	Vaippūr	70/*SII*. 2

63. *Māttūr-Nāḍu* (in Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vaḷanāḍu) 58 M/12 3c.

1. Māttūr	Mē-Māttūr (?)	361/18

Mēl-Vaḷḷuvappāḍi.Nāḍu See Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-Nāḍu-3.

64. *Mīkōḷai* (Tiruchirappalli Tk., Tp. Dt.) 58 J/9 2c; J/13 3A.

1. Āḷikudi	...	76/*SII*. 3
2. Nelvāyil (in Viḷā-Nāḍu)	...	380/24; 151/*SII*. 13

x3. Śrīkaṇṭha-Cm. *alias* Malari (B)	Tiruveṟumbūr	120, 136/14
xx4. Tiruvāṇaikkā (D.B.)	Tiruvāṇaikkāval	76/*SII*. 3
65. *Mīkōṭṭu-Nāḍu* (Kulittalai Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-1. 58 J/5 1C.		
1. Kuḻittaṇḍalai (B)	Kuḷittalai	179, 177/14
2. Vallada-maṅgalam (B)	...	168/14
66. *Miḻalai-Nāḍu* (Kumbakonam Tk., Tj.Dt.) Map-6. 58 M/8 3B, 3C.		
1. Chēñalūr	Tiruvāypāḍi	70/*SII*. 2; 89/31-32; 233/*SII*. 12
2. Ilaichchikuḍi *alias* Vīranārāyaṇa-puram	Mānambāḍi	97/31-32
3. (Miḻalai)	Muḷalai-nattam	...
67. *Mīmalai* (Musiri Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-1. 58 J/5 1B, 2B.		
1. Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻa-Cm. (B) (or Mahēndramaṅgalam)	Mahēndramaṅgalam	653, 659/*SII*. 17; 165/38-39; 246/30-31
2. Śimāhēśvaranallūr	Śrīnivāsanallūr	658/*SII*. 17
xxx 3. Toṭṭiyam	Toṭṭiyam	329/*SII*, 13
68. *Miṟai-Kūṟṟam* or Viṟai-Kūṟṟam (Tanjavur Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/1 1B, 1C,2B.		
1. Kaḷappāḻ(-kuḍi) (B)	...	172, 173/30-31; 51/14
xxxx2. Kaḻḻūr	...	94/*SII*. 2

x See Vaḍa-Kavira-Nāḍu: 2.

xx See Viḷā-Nāḍu: 16.

xxx The Nāḍu in this case has been read by the Editor of the inscription as Miḻalai, mistaking "ḻa" for "mā".

xxxx In these two instances Miṟai-Kūṟṟam is written as Miṟai-Nāḍu.

3.	Kāmaravalli-Cm. (*alias* Tirunallūr)	Kāmarasavalli	109/*SII*. 13; 66/14; 94/*SII*. 2; 216/26
4.	Kōṭṭaiyūr in Kāmaravalli-Cm.	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
5.	Miṟai or Viṟai *alias* Akaḷaṅkapuram	Periyamarai (?)	64, 95/*SII*. 2; 434/21
6.	Pārthipaśēkhara-Cm.	...	70/*SII*. 2
7.	Pondāyil	...	5/20
8.	Rāmanūr (B)	Rāmanallūr	24/*SII*. 2
x9.	Taḷakkudi	...	306/39-40
10.	Tiruppaḷanam (D)	Tiruppayanam	101/*SII*. 13; 691/*SII*. 5; 134, 137/27-28
x11.	Tirut-tēvaṇkuḍi	Tēvanguḍi	558/20; 94/*SII*. 2
12.	Umbaḷappāḍi	...	237/26

Mīy-Cheṅgiḷi-Nāḍu See Cheṅgiḷi-Nāḍu-2.

Mīy-Poḻil-Nāḍu-1:

69. Mīypoḻil-Nāḍū (in Pāṇḍyakulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Kāṭṭañāḷal	...	94/*SII*. 2
2.	Kōyilnallūr	...	94/*SII*. 2
3.	Mēṟkuḍi	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2

Mīypoḻil-Naḍu-2:

70. Ten-Mīpoḻil-Nāḍu (in Jayasingakulakāla-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Kōyil-nallūr	...	97/*IPS*.

---

xIn these two instances Miṟai-Kūṟṟam is written as Miṟai-Nāḍu.

71. ×*Muḍichchōḻ(a)-Nāḍu* (Papanasam Tk.,Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/5, 2C, 2B.

1.	Ālaṅguḍi *alias* Simhavishṇu-Cm. or Jananātha-Cm.	Ālaṅguḍi	445/*SII.* 4; 522, 496-97/20; 438/*SII.* 6; 57, 69/*SII.* 2; 151/*SII.* 13
2.	Aridāyamaṅgalam	Haridwāramaṅgalam	133/12
3.	Chiṟṟinavāḷ (or Paramēśvara-Cm.)	Chittanvāḻūr	105/*SII.* 3; 57, 94/*SII.* 2
4.	Kuṭṭimaṅgalam, H. of Jananātha-Cm.	...	94/*SII.* 2
5.	Paṭṭakaḷ-Kaḍambūr	...	578/*SII.* 5

72. *Muḷaikkāṭṭu-Nāḍū* (in Arumoḷidēva-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Chittiralēgaip-perumbaḷḷi (Ū)	...	487/22
2.	Raṇajaya-Cm.	...	485/22
3.	Rājarājaṉ Ālimuḷai (Ū)	...	489/22

73. *Muḷaiyūr-Nāḍu* (Nannilam Tk., Tj. Dt. & Kāraikkāl Dn.) Map-11. 58 N/13 1A, 2A.

1.	Arumoḷidēva-Cm.	Arumuḷittēvan (?)	73/27-28
2.	Chāttamaṅgalam (B)	Sīyāttumaṅgai	72/22; 367/39-40
3.	Dharmapuram	Dharmapuram	37/37-38
4.	Kundavai-Cm. (B)	...	69/*SII.* 2
5.	Tirunaḷḷāṟu	Tirunaḷḷār	1026/*SII.* 7

74. *Nallāṟṟūr-Nāḍu* (Kumbakonam & Mayuram Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map-6 & 10. 58 M/8 3C; M/12 2A, 3A.

1.	Ālaṅguḍi	Ālaṅguḍi	120/26
2.	Bhūlōkamāṇikka-Cm. (B)	...	491/07

×Written in most cases as Muḍichchō-Nāḍu.

3.	Durgaiyār-Agaram *alias* Rājēndra-chōḻa-Cm.	...	202/27-28
4.	Guṇamalappāḍi	...	112/26
5.	Kadavāymaṅgalam (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2
6.	Kañjaṉūr *alias* Simhavishṇu-Cm. (B)	Kañjaṉūr	138/*SII*. 3
7.	Koṟṟa-maṅgalam	...	15/30-31
8.	Kūttanūr	Kūttaṉūr	118/25
9.	Madiraikoṇḍa-Cm.	Mādirimaṅgalam (?)	92/26
10.	Mahēndra-Kōṭṭūr (B)	Kōṭṭūr	69/*SII*. 2
11.	Mūlaṅguḍi	...	14/*SII*. 13; 37/06
12.	Nāraṇakka-Cm.	...	102/*SII*. 13
13.	Tirukkōḍikā	Tirukkōḍikāval	102, 125/*SII*. 13; 43/30-31, 136/*SII*. 12
×14.	Tiruvēḷvikkuḍi *alias* Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-chōḻa-Cm.	Tiruviḷakkuḍi	123/26
×15.	(a) Viḍēlviḍugu-Cm.	s. a. (13)	135/26

75. *Nallūr-Nāḍu* (Papanasam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/1 1c, 2c; N/5 1a, 2a.

1.	Arapuram	Arayapuram	151/*SII*. 13
2.	Kālakālachchēri-Perumbaṟṟap-puliyūr in Rājakēsari-Cm.	(see (7))	4/45-46
3.	Maṅgalam or Mura-Maṅgalam	...	141, 147/27-28
4.	Māṅguḍi	Perumāṅguḍi (?)	66/*SII*. 2
5.	Paṉṟimaṅgalam	...	340/52-53
6.	Peruṅgaṟai	Perungarai	94/*SII*. 2
7.	Rājakēsari.Cm.	Rājagiri (near Kōyil-Tēvarāyaṉpēṭṭai)	228/23; 69/*SII*. 2

×See Kuṟukkai-Nāḍu : 12.

8. Rājarājapuram	...	94/*SII*. 2
9. Tiru-Nallūr *alias* Pañchavamādēvi-Cm.	Nallūr	43/11; 57, 66/*SII*. 2
10. Tiruppālaitturai	Tiruppālatturai	434/12
11. Vaḻḻiyūr	...	374/*SII*. 17

76. *Nāṅgūr-Nāḍu* (Sirkali Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/12 2C; M/16 1A, 2A.

1. Nāṅgūr (B)	Nāṅgūr	69-70/*SII*. 2; 11/25
2. Peruñjirainallūr	...	220/25
3. (Śrī-)Kuṉṟam *alias* Kundavai-Cm.	Kīḻaiyūr	69-70/*SII*. 2; 178/25
4. Tiruchchāy(a)kkāḍu in Kāvērippūm-paṭṭinam	Sāyāvanam	261/11
5. Tiruveṇkāḍu (in Nāṅgūr)	Tiruveṅgāḍu	443, 503/18; 980, 976, 986/*SII*. 5

77. *Neṉmali-Nāḍu* (Mannargudi Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/10 1A, 2A, 3A.

1. Ārāṟṟūr (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2
2. Churāṇkuḍi (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2
3. Kōṭṭūr	Kōṭṭūr	456, 443/12; 94/*SII*. 2
4. Kuṉṟiyūr (B)	Kunniyūr	69/*SII*. 2
5. Mēṟ-Pūdamaṅgalam	Būdamaṅgalam	143/11
6. Mīṉavanallūr	Mīnamanallūr (?)	160/*SII*. 14
7. Neḍumaṇal-Madanamañjari-Cm.	Tiruvirāmēśvaram	272/*SII*. 3; 121, 152/11; 69/*SII*. 2
8. Naṉmali	Nemmēli	69/*SII*. 2
9. Paḻaiyaṉūr (or Rājarājaṉ-Paḻaiya-nūr)	Paḻaiyaṉūr	458/*SII*. 5; 14/*EI*. 22.
10. Paḻḻiyil	Palliyarti (?)	12/*SII*. 2
11. Paruttikkuḍi	...	34/*EI*. 22; 156/12

12. Periya-Kuḍaiyūr	...	20/*SII*. 3
13. Taṇṇirkkuṉṟam	Taṇṇīrkkunnam	209/*SII*. 3
×14. Tirukkaḷar	Tirukkaḷar	248/*SII*. 8
15. Vāṭkai	...	359/21; 1/22

78. *Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam* (Lalgudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/9 1B, 1C, 2B, 2C; J/13 2A.

Kiḻ-pilāṟu :		
1. Appūtikuṟai	Appādurai	336/*SII*. 8
2. Chāttaṇpāḍi of Paṇamaṅgalavaṇ-karaippaṟṟu	Sāttaṇpāḍi	5/*SII*. 2
3. Guṇaśīla-maṅgalam	Bikshāṇḍārkōyil	199/*SII*. 8
4. Ichaṇaikkuṟai	Esaṇaikkoṟai	336/*SII*. 8
5. Īṅgaiyūr	...	5/*SII*. 3
6. Kārichāttāṇkuṟai	(in between (1) & (4))	336/*SII*. 8
7. Kārimaṅgalam	...	5/*SII*. 2
8. Mākāṇikuḍi	Mākāḷikuḍi	241/29-30
9. Paṇa-maṅgalam	Paṇa-maṅgalam	5/*SII*. 2
10. Pērūr-Chiṟudavūr *alias* Pāḷūrchchēri	...	6/37-38
11. Vāḷāḍi	Vāḷāḍi	424/*SII*. 4
Mīy-pilāṟu :		
12. Āṇpaṇūr	...	5/*SII*. 2
13. Chembiyaṇ-Kūṟṟūr	Kūttūr	424/*SII*. 4
14. Rājanārāyaṇanallūr	...	132/38-39
15. Toḍaiyūr (B)	Toḍaiyūr	158, 179/38-39

×See Puṟaṅgarambai-Nāḍu : 28.

Kīḻ-pilāṟu or Mīy-pilāṟu :

16. Kaṇṇanūr	Kaṇṇaṉūr	336/60-61
17. Kaṇṇuḍai-Cm.	...	12/36-37
18. Pelangāvūr	...	688/62-63
19. (Peru-) Marudūr	Marudūr	70/*SII*. 2
20. Purōchaikkuḍi	...	124/36-37

Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam

x21. Tiruveḷḷaṟai	Tiruvaḷḷarai	194/38-39
22. Tuṟaiyūr	Tuṟaiyūr	702, 701/09; 5/*SII*. 2; 98/28-29

79. *Pāmbuṇi-Kūṟṟam* (**Mannargudi** Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/5 3c; N/6 1c.

1. Araichūr	...	99/*SII*. 3; 216/21; 34/*EI*. 22; 64, 95/*SII*. 2
2. Chiṟṟambar (Ū)	Chittāmbūr	57/*SII*. 2
3. Chiṟu-Nāṅgūr	...	602/*SII*. 17
4. Koṟṟamaṅgalam	Kottamaṅgalam	243/25
5. Nīḍūr	Nīḍāmaṅgalam (?)	Mb. 47/*EC*. X
6. Paḷaiyāṟu	...	592/22
7. Pāmbuṇi (*alias* Tyāgapuram)	Pāmaṇi	94/*SII*. 2; 250/50-51
8. Piḷichūr	Rishiyūr	475/07
9. Tēvankuḍi	Tēvaṅguḍi	249/21
10. Tiruñānasambanda-Cm. (A)	...	48/*SII*. 6
11. Vaḷavanallūr	Vaḷavanallūr (?)	160/*SII*. 14

xSee Vaḍavaḷi-Nāḍu : 2.

80. *Pāmbūr-Nāḍu* (Kumbakōnam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/5 1A, 1B, 1C.

1. Tirukkuḍamūkkil (B)	Kumbakonam	44/*SII*. 13, 224/11, 108/*SII*. 3; 299/17; 69, 94/*SII*. 2
x2. Tirunāgīśvaram (D) (*pāl* of Kuḍamūkkil)	Tirunāgēśvaram	213/11, 33/*SII*. 6, 34/*SII*. 6; 65/31-32
3. Tiruvalañjuḻi (of Tirukkuḍamūkku)	Tiruvalañjuḻi	215/*SII*. 8; 203/27-28

81. *Pāmbura-Nāḍu* (Nannilam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/9 1B.

1. Chiṟukuḍi	Seruguḍi	458/*SII*. 5; 3/35-36
2. Kaḍaiy(a)kkuḍi	Kaḍagakkuḍi	70/*SII*. 2
3. Nāḍār	...	35/06
4. Nallāvūr	...	19/22; 70/*SII*. 2
5. Pāmburam *alias* Kulōttuṅga-chōḻa-Cm.	Tiruppāmburam	85/11; 70/*SII*. 2
6. Suṅgantavuttachōḻa-nallūr	...	36/*SII*. 6
7. Villiyanallūr	...	413/25

82. *Paṉaiyūṟ-Nāḍu* (Nannilam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/9 1B, 2A, 2B, 2C.

1. Anapāyan-Chēvūr	...	417/08
2. Āṟṟūr *alias* Chiṟuvēḷūr	Seruvēḷūr	970/*SII*. 7; 243/17; 541/06
3. Eyiṉanūr (B)	...	50/27-28.
4. Iḷaiyāṅkuḍi	...	57/*SII*. 3
5. Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻa-nallūr	...	20/*SII*. 3
6. Kākkai-maṅgalam, detached from (13)	...	501/22

xSee Tiraimūr-Nāḍu: 15.

7. Kārōḍuchēri	...	54/27-28
8. Narikkuḍi	...	79/22
9. Nērvāyil	...	20-21/*SII*. 3
10. Paṉaiyūr	Tirup-paṉaiyūr	117/*SII*. 3
11. Pukalōkamāṇikka-Cm.	...	70/*SII*. 2
12. Śivapādaśēkhara-maṅgalam	Achchuta-maṅgalam	393/25
13. Tiruppukalūr (D.B.) or Dānatoṅga-Cm. or Muḍikoṇḍachōḷa-Cm.	Tiruppugalūr	173/*SII*. 13; 59, 95, 88, 97/27-28
14. Tiruvāñjiyam	Śrīvāñjiyam	64/11; 225/38-39
15. Uttamachōḷamaṅgalam (B)	...	145/28-29

Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu-1 :

83. Panaṅgaḍū-Nāḍu (Ālaṅgudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) 58 J/15 1c.

1. Peruñchōlai	...	94/*SII*. 2
2. Peruṅkōḷūr	Peruṅgaḷūr	94/*SII*. 2
3. Perumpuliyūr	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2

Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu-2:

84. Teṉ-Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍū (Ālaṅgudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Maps-3 & 4. 58 J/15 1c.

1. Peruṅgaḷūr	Peruṅgaḷūr	194/14

Panaṅgāḍū-Nāḍu-3:

85. Vaḍa-Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍu (Kulattur Tk., Tp. Dt) Map-3. 58 J/14 2c, 3b.

1. Kūgūr	Kūhūr	186/12
2. Tirukkuṉṟākkuḍi	Kuṉṉāṇḍārkōyil	227/*IPS*.
3. Tēnvāvumtōvūr	Temmāvūr	197/*IPS*.

86. *Paṇaṅgiya-Nāḍu* (in Pāṇḍiyakulāśani-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Panaṅguḷam	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2

87. *Paṇaṅguḍi-Nāḍu* (in Vijayarājēndra-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Uṛandaiyūr near Panaṅguḍi	...	179/34-35

88. *Paṇṛiyūr-Nāḍu* (Alangudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-8. 58 N/3 1B.

1.	Aḷimbil	Ambukōyil	227/14
2.	Maṅgalavāchal	...	78/*IPS*
3.	Paṇṛiyūr	Pannikoṇḍānviḍudi (?)	94/*SII*. 2
4.	Perumuḷḷūr	...	64, 94, 95/*SII*. 2

89. *Paraṇḍaiyūr-Nāḍu* (in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Chellūr	...	443/12

90. *Paravai-Nāḍu* (in Rājarāja-Valanāḍu)

1.	Pūṇḍi	...	144/26

91. *Paṭṭanak-Kūṛṛam* (Nagappattinam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/9 3A, 3C; N/13 3A, 3B.

1.	Ālaṅguḍi (Ū)	...	34/*EI*. 22
2.	Āṇaimaṅgalam	Āṇaimaṅgalam	259/07; 34, 35/*EI*. 22
3.	Channamaṅgalam (B)	Chinnamaṅgalam	34/*EI*. 22
4.	Chāttamaṅgalam	...	34/*EI*. 22
5.	Chēndamaṅgalam (Ū)	Tēmaṅgalam (?)	34/*EI*. 22
6.	Chiṛu-Chēndamaṅgalam	...	34/*EI*. 22
7.	Kaḍambaṇūr (S & Ū)	Agara-Kaḍambaṇūr	571/*SII*. 8; 159/37-38; 34/*EI*. 32
8.	Kaḍambavalā-vāṭkai (Ū)	Kaḍambaravāḷkkarai	34/*EI*. 22

9.	Ka ḷḷūr *alias* Chaṉṉamaṅgalam	s.a. (3) (?)	70/*SII*. 2
10.	Kōṭṭārakkuḍi (B)	Koṭṭārakkuḍi	70/*SII*. 2; 34/*EI*. 22
11.	Kōvūr (Ū)	Kōhūr	34/*EI*. 22
12.	Kuṟṟālam (Ū)	Kuttālam	122/32-33; 34/*EI*. 22
13.	Mūṅgiṟkuḍi (B)	...	34/*EI*. 22
14.	Muñjikuḍi (Ū)	Muñjikuḍi	34/*EI*. 22
15.	Nāgappaṭṭiṇam *alias* Chōḷakula-vallipaṭṭiṇam)	Nāgapaṭṭiṇam	154/56-57; 296/11; 34/*EI*. 22
16.	Naṉṉimaṅgalam (B)	...	34/*EI*. 22
17.	Nāraṇamaṅgalam (B)	...	34/*EI*. 22
11.	Narimaṇṟam (Ū)	Narimaṇam	34/*EI*. 22
19.	Paḷaṅ-goṟṟaṅguḍi (Ū)	Kottamaṅgalam (?)	34/*EI*. 22
20.	Paṭṭaṇam	s.a. (15) ?	250/29-30
21.	Pirambil (B)	...	34/*EI*. 22
22.	Poruvaṇūr (B)	...	34/*EI*. 22; 518/18; 529/20
23.	Śivalaiyakkuḍi	...	34/*EI*. 22
24.	Tirukkaṇṇaṅguḍi (B)	Tirukkaṇṇankuḍi	70/*SII*. 2; 34/*EI*. 22.
25.	Tiru-Nāvūr (Ū)	Nāgūr (Nagore)	34/*EI*. 22
26.	Tuṟaiyūr (Ū)	Turaiyūr	34/*EI*. 22
27.	Uttūr (Ū)	...	34/*EI*. 22
28.	Uvarkkuḍi (B)	Overkkuḍi	34/*EI*. 22
29.	Vēlaṅguḍi	...	34/*EI*. 22
30.	Veṇkiḍaṅgil (Ū)	Vengiḍangal	34/*EI*. 22

92. *Pēraiyil-Kūṟṟam* or Pēraiyūr-Kūṟṟam (in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Nelvāyil	...	317, 319/27

93. *Pērāvūr-Nāḍū* (Mayuram Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/12 3A.

1.	Chuttamali-Cm.	...	115/25
2.	Dūvēdimaṅgalam	...	50/25
3.	Iḷaṅgārikuḍi	...	101/25; 71/26
x4.	Kāñchivāyil	Kāñjivāy	71/26; 205/*SII*. 3
5.	Kāṛaṇūr	...	Appendix No. 1/*SII*. 14
6.	Kāvaṇūr	...	221/17
x7.	Kūḍalūr	...	120/26
8.	Pērāvūr	Pērāvūr	64/25
9.	Tēvaṇkuḍi	...	205/*SII*. 3
xx 10.	Tirukkoḷambam	Tirukkoḷambiyūr	50/25
11.	Tiruvālangāḍu in Vikkiramachōḻan-Aḷḷūr	Tiruvālaṅgāḍu	92/26

94. *Peruvāyil-Nāḍu* (Kulattur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/11 2C; J/15 2A.

1.	Chēndamaṅgalam	Sēndamaṅgalam	171, 193/*IPS*.
2.	Chiṟu-Chuṇaiyūr *alias* Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Cm.	Sirusinai	350/*IPS*.
3.	Mayilāppūr	Mailāppaṭṭi	286, 350, 359/*IPS*.
4.	Tiruvēngaivāyil (D)	Tiruvēngavāsal	88, 100/*IPS*.

95. *Piḍavūr-Nāḍu* (Lalgudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-2. 58 I/16 3A.

1.	Kuḷakkuḍi	...	34/*SII*. 13
2.	Kuṟukkai	Periya-Kurukkai	265/26

---

xSee Tiruvaḻundūr-Nāḍu: 7 & 8.

xxSee Tiraimūr-Nāḍu: 13.

3.	Nayadhīramaṅgalam (B)	...	29/45-46; 69, 70/*SII*. 2
4.	Tiṅgaḷūr	...	567/20
5.	Tiruppiḍavūr (D.B.)	Tiruppaṭṭūr	595, 48/08

96. *Piṟanbāḻiḍai-Nāḍu* (in Arumoḻidēvā-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Kuḻalūr	...	194/*SII*. 14

97. *Poygai-Nāḍu* (Tanjavur Tk., Tj. Dt. & Lalgudi & Udayarpalayam Tks., Tp. Dt.) Map-3 & 7. 58 J/13 1C, 2B, 2C; N/1 2A, 2B.

1.	Alaiyūr (B) (in *Mīpilāṟu*)	Tirukkāṇūr (-Vishṇampet)	164/11; 234/26; 43/*SII*. 13
2.	Ālambākkam (*alias*) Madurāntaka-Cm.	Ālambākkam	725, 726, 724/09
3.	Amaravikkiramachchēri-Kārikuḍi in Kaṇḍarāditya-Cm.	(see (8))	69/20
4.	Ariyūr	Ariyūr	174/56-57
5.	Chiṟuvaṇḍūr (in *Kīḻpilāṟu*)	...	654/*SII*. 5
6.	Iḍaikkuḍi (D)	...	84/30-31
7.	Iḷavēḷūr *alias* Kavijaṇa-Kaṟpaka-chēri in Kaṇḍarāditya-Cm.	(see (8))	127/47-48
8.	Kaḍalvāyil (in *Mīypilāṟu*)	...	159/30-31
9.	Kaṇḍarāditta-Cm. (B)	Kaṇḍirādittam	197, 200/28-29; 633/*SII*. 5; 69, 70/*SII*. 2
10.	Kulamāṇikkam, H. of (8)	Kulamāṇikkam	64, 95/*SII*. 2
11.	Kūttaṅguḍi (in *Mīypilāṟu*)	Kūttūr (?)	75/30-31
12.	Paramēśvara-maṅgalam (B)	... .	403/61-62
13.	Perumpuliyūr (B) (in *Kīḻpilāṟu*)	Perumpuliyūr	238/26; 69-70/*SII*. 2; 406, 409/61-62
14.	Puṉṟakai	...	198/26

15.	Tiruchchiṟṟambalanallūr *alias* Arindamankīḻmāndūr	...	261/26
16.	Tirumaḻavāḍai (D)	Tirumaḻavāḍi	275/*SII*. 13; 61, 93, 19/20; 640, 632, 658/*SII*. 5
17.	Tiruneyttānam (D) (in *Kīḻpilāṟu*)	Tillasthānam	580, 587/*SII*. 5; 47/*SII*. 13; 291/11
18.	Tiruvaiyāṟu (D)	Tiruvādi	514/*SII*. 5; 150/18
19.	Ūragaṇkuḍi (D)	...	364/24
20.	Vaṭṭanārkuḍi (B)	...	301/*SII*. 13

98. Poyyil-Kūṟṟam (in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu & Nittavinōda-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Aḻagiyachōḻapuram	...	94/*SII*. 2
2.	Chiṟu-Kuḻattūr	...	94/*SII*. 2; 108/*SII*. 3
3.	Karachēri	...	94/*SII*. 2
4.	Kīramaṅgalam	...	612/09
5.	Kōṇūr	...	867/*SII*. 4
6.	Koṟṟamaṅgalam	...	94/*SII*. 2
7.	Kuḻattūr	...	458/*IPS*.
8.	Maṅgalavāyil	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
9.	Pāchchil	...	94/*SII*. 2

99. Pūdalūr-Vaṭṭam (Thanjavur Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/13 3C.

1.	Pūdalūr	Būdalūr	36/06

100. Pulivala-Kūṟṟam (in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu) 58 N/2 3B.

1.	Kalaiyaṇpāḍi	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
2.	Tirubhuvanam (or Tiruvāvanam)	Tiruvōnam (?)	94/*SII*. 2

101. *Puliyūr-Nāḍu* (Nagapattinam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/9 3B; N/10 1B, 1C.

1.	Māvūr	Māvūr	454/08
2.	Mayilāppūr	...	149/32-33
3.	Mīvaṉam	...	264/15
4.	Muruganallūr	...	Kl. 111/*EC*. X
5.	Pālaiyūr	...	*TAS*. I, p. 161
6.	Pulivalam (B)	Pulivalam	605/*SII*. 17
7.	(Puliyūr)	Tappalām-Puliyūr	...
8.	Pūṇḍi	...	20/*SII*. 3
9.	Tirukkārāyil	Tirukkāravāsal	453/08
10.	Vāñjiyūr (or Vañjiyūr)	Vañjiyūr	316/*SII*. 8; 336/17
11.	Vēḷūr	...	57/27-28

102. *Puṉṟil-Kūṟṟam* (or Puṉṟu-Kūṟṟam) Paṭṭukkottai Tk., Tj. Dt. & Alangudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-8. 58 N/3 1B, 2C.

1.	Chāttamaṅgalam	...	94/*SII*. 2
2.	Kaḷamalai	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
3.	Kuḷakkuḍi	...	156/*SII*. 3
4.	Maḷaiyūr	...	64, 94, 95/*SII*. 2
5.	Tiruchchiṟṟēmam (B.D.)	Tiruchiṟṟambalam	188/26
6.	Tirumaṇañjēri	Tirumaṇañjēri	152, 377, 668/*IPS*.
7.	Viraikkuḍi	...	94/*SII*. 2

Puṛak-Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu

See Kiḷiyūr-Nāḍu-3.

103. *Puraṅgarambai-Nāḍu* (Mannargudi & Tirutturaippundi Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map–11. 58 N/7 1C; N/10 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B; N/11 1A.

1.	Ariyāṟṟūr	Ariyalūr	479/12

2.	Arumoḻidēva-Cm.	...	11/*SII*. 12
3.	Chembiyaṉmādēvi-Cm.	...	69-70/*SII*. 2
4.	Chōḻamārutinallūr, H of Chuttavalli-Cm.	...	467/12
5.	Chuttavalli-Cm. (B)	Chittamalli	5/45-46; 282/07
6.	Eḻiṉūr	Ilavanūr	145/*SII*. 3
7.	Iḷanagar	Eḷanagar	118/12
8.	Kaḷappāḷ *alias* Muḍivaḻaṅgu-Cm.	(Kōvil-) Kaḷappāḷ	334/25; 14, 69/*SII*. 2
9.	Keḻuvattūr (B)	Kaluvattūr	69/*SII*. 2
10.	Kori (B)	Toli (?)	16/*SII*. 2
11.	Koṟṟamaṅgalam	Vaḍuvā-Kottamaṅgalam	425/08
12.	Kōyilārpudukkuḍi (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2
13.	Kulōttuṅgachōḻa-Cm. (B)	...	248/*SII*. 8
14.	Marudūr	...	106/*SII*. 3
15.	Mukkarai *alias* Mummudichōḻapuram	...	*TAS*. V, p. 29-30
16.	Neḍumbulam	Neḍumbalam	179/08
17.	Nelvāyil	...	36/21
18.	Pāchippuram	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2
19.	Pallavaṇmādēvi-Cm. (B)	...	69, 70/*SII*. 2
20.	Paṉaiyūr (B)	Panaiyūr	19, 69/*SII*. 2
21.	Perumbalamarudūr (B)	Peruviḍamarudūr (?)	13, 69-70/*SII*. 2
22.	Peruvāḻvutanda-Cm.	Peruvāḻndān	193/08
23.	Singaḷāntaka-Cm.	Singalāndi	69/*SII*. 2
24.	Tiruppēṟūr	...	173/*SII*. 13
25.	Uchāttānam *alias* Kēraḷāntaka-Cm. (B)	Kōvilūr	183/08
26.	Vaṅganagar (B)	Vaṅganagar	34/*EI*. 22; 15/*SII*. 2; 273/17

x27.	Vaṉkoṟṟaṅguḍi (B)	Kottamaṅgalam (?)	69/*SII*. 2
xx 28.	Veṅgūrkkaḷa-Tirukkaḷar	Tirukkaḷar	207, 209/*SII*. 3; 249/*SII*. 8

104. Takkaḷūr-Nāḍu (in Arumoḻidēva-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Attikōchamaṅgalam	...	160/*SII*. 14.
2.	Koḍimaṅgalam	...	5/*SII*. 2
3.	Ve[ḍē]lviḍugupuram [N]	...	5/*SII*. 2
4.	Viḍaiyapuram *alias* Virudarāja-bhayaṅkara-Cm.	...	23/18
5.	Virudarājabhayaṅkarapuram	...	54/25

105. Tañjāvūr-Kūṟṟam (Tanjavur Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/1 2B, 3A, 3B.

1.	Kaṇṇaṅguḍi	...	149/10
2.	Karuntiṭṭaikkuḍi (N)	Karantaṭṭāṅguḍi	22/*SII*. 2; 1409/*SII*. 5; 481/22
xxx3.	Kurukāḍi	Kuruvāḍi	72/27-28
4.	Nāṭṭā-maṅgalam	...	656/*SII*. 5
5.	Neṟkuppai	...	116/28-29; 75/30-31; 399/08
6.	Peṇṇāgaḍam	...	8/*SII*. 13
7.	Rājasundara-Cm. (B)	Kaḻḻaperumbūr	1180/*SITI*; 629/*SII*. 17
8.	Tañjāvūr	Tañjāvūr	1, 24, 37, 89/*SII*. 2

---

x See Ārvala-Kūṟṟam : 6.
xx See Neṇmali-Nāḍu : 14.
xxx See Kiḻār-Kūṟṟam : 7.

106. *Tarambaṟṟūṟ-Nāḍu* (Tiruchirappaḷḷi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58J/9 2B

x1.	Īśānamaṅgalam (s. a. Tiruch-chenduṟai)	Tiruchchenduṟai	604, 612/*SII*. 8

Teṉ-Chiṟuvāyil-Nāḍu See Chiruvāyil-Nāḍu: 2

Teṉ-Kavira-Nāḍu See Kavira-Nāḍu: 1

Teṉ-Mīpoḻil-Nāḍū See Mīypoḻil-Nāḍu: 2

107. *Teṉ-Pali-Nāḍu* (in Arumoḻidēva-Vaḷadāḍu)

1.	Chēndamaṅgalam	...	Kl. 111/*EC*. X

Teṉ-Panaṅgāḍu-Nāḍn See Paṉaṅgāḍu Nāḍu: 2

108. *Tēvūr-Nāḍu* (Nagapattinam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/10 1c.

1.	Ālattūr	...	70/*SII*. 2
2.	Kāvaṉūr	...	245/*SII*. 14
3.	Māttūr *alias* Vīra-Pāṇḍiya-puram	...	191/24
4.	Mayilaiyāṇkuḍi	Mailāṅguḍi	622/*SII*. 5
5.	Paṉaikuḍi	...	20/*SII*. 3
6.	Tēvūr	Tēvūr	561/*SII*. 17; 649/09

109. *Tiraimūr-Nāḍu* (Kumbakonam & Mayuram Tks.. Tj. Dt.) Map-6, 7 & 10. 58 M/8 3c; M/12 3A; N/5 1c.

1.	Āṇaichūḻ	Maruttuvakkuḍi (?)	359/07
2.	Āyudasahāya-Cm.	...	145/*SII*. 14
3.	Chāttanūr (B)	Sāttanūr	121/25; 70/*SII*. 2

---

xThis place is said to have joined (*paḍaiyēviya*) Tarambaṟṟūr-Nāḍu after having got itself separated fram Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam;see also Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam : 18.

4.	Chāttaṉūr-Tiruvāḍuturai (B)	Tiruvāvaḍuturai	47/25; 18/*SII*. 13; 101, 118/25; 72/26; 47/30-31
5.	Jananāthapuram	Sannāpuram	212/11
6.	Karuppūr	Karuppūr	18/*SII*. 13
7.	Kumāramāttāṇḍapuram (N)	(s.a. (13))	91/*SII*. 3; 717/*SII*. 5
8.	Mahēndramaṅgalam (B)	...	329/07
9.	Maruttuvakkuḍi	Maruttuvakkuḍi	7/*SII*. 14
10.	Naḍār	Naḍār	143/12; 57, 64/*SII*. 3
x11.	Neṟkuppai	...	4/*SII*. 2
12.	Taṅguḍi	...	717/*SII*. 5
xx13.	Tirukkoḷambam	Tirukkoḷambiyūr	46/25
14.	Tirukkuraṅgāḍuturai	Āḍuturai	7/*SII*. 14; 365/07
xxx15.	Tirunāgīśvaram (D)	Tirunāgēśvaram	197/*SII*. 13, 31/*SII*. 6, 211/11
16.	Tiruviḍaimarudil (D)	Tiruvaḍamarudūr	38/*SII*. 13, 694/*SII*. 5; 717/*SII*. 5
17.	Vaṇṇakkuḍi-Tyāgasamudra-Cm. (B)	Vannikuḍi	272/07

110. Tirukkaḻumala-Nāḍu (Mayuram & Sirkali Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map-10. 58M/12 1B, 1C

1.	Ēnādi-mēṟkuḍi	Ēṇākuḍi (?)	150/61-62
2.	Kulōttuṅgachōḻa-Taṉināyaka-Cm.(A)	Talaināyar	143/27
3.	Tēṉūr	Mēl-Tēṉūr	70/*SII*. 2
4.	Tirukkaḻumalam	Sīrkāḻi	989/*SII*. 5; 205/*SII*. 8; 10/18; 70/*SII*. 2
5.	Udaiyāditya-Cm.	...	70/*SII*. 2
6.	Vīrachōḻanallūr	...	70/20

xThis is said to have ceased to be *Paḷḷichchandam*.

xx See Pērāvūr-Nāḍu : 10.

xxxSee Pāmbūr-Nāḍu: 2

111. *Tirunaṟaiyūr-Nāḍu* (Kumbakonam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/5 1B, 1C, 2B, 2C; N/9 2A.

1.	Āda[...]kuḍik-kīḻkarai-Āṉaichchūr	...	96/*SII*. 13
2.	Aiyyāṟu	...	250/11
3.	Arakkaṉkuḍi	...	4/*SII*. 2
4.	Chiṟṟāḍi	Chittāṭi	271/27
5.	Chiṟṟālattūr	Chittālattūr	312/17
6.	Kaṟkuḍi	...	34/*EI*. 22; 70/*SII*. 2
x7.	Kīḻ-Paḻaiyāṟu	s. a. (14)	686/*SII*. 17
8.	Koṟṟamaṅgalam	Kottaṅguḍi (?)	154/12
9.	Kuṟukkai *alias* Rājanārāyaṇapuram	(Mēl-or-Kīḻ-)Korukkai	316/27
10.	Kūrūr (*alias* Kulōttuṅgachōḻanallūr)	Kūhūr	285, 288, 273/17; 70/*SII*. 2
11.	Mēlaḍavāy	...	149/*SII*. 3
12.	Nallāḍi	Nallāḍai	276/07
13.	Nallūrch-chēri (S)	...	31/*SII*. 6
14.	Paḻaiyāṟu *alias* Muḍikoṇḍa chōḻapuram	Paḻayār	271/27
15.	Paḻuvūr *alias* Chōḻakēraḷanallūr	...	308/17
16.	Pēr-Ālattūr	Ālattūr	310/17
17.	Periyaṅguḍi	...	401/08
18.	Piḍāracheri	...	4/*SII*. 2
19.	Puduvūr	...	134/*SII*. 3
20.	Pūñjaṟṟūr	...	309/17
21.	Rājarājapuram	Dārāsuram	392/08; 266/27
22.	Śivapādaśēkaramaṅgalam	Uḍaiyālūr	220/11; 303/27
23.	Śivapuram	Śivapuram	274/27

xExchanged for Paḻaiyāṟai in Ambar-Nāḍu.

24.	Śrī-Tuṅga-maṅgalam *alias* Abhimānabhūshaṇa-Cm.	...	34/*EI*. 22
25.	Taṇḍattōṭṭam *alias* Mummuḍi chōḷa-Cm.	Taṇḍanttōṭṭam	163/08; 24/30-31; 69, 70, 97/*SII*. 2
			149/*SII*. 3, 10/*SII*. 13; 15, 163,
26.	Tirunaṟaiyūr *alias* Pañchava mahādēvi-Cm. (B & D)	Tirunaṟaiyūr	164/08; 70/*SII*. 2
			302/*SII*. 13; 70/*SII*. 2; 986/*SII*. 5
27.	Vaṇḍāḷañjēri	Vaṇḍuvāñchēri	
28.	Vikramachōḷanallūr *alias* Irumā-pūndūy	Tukkāchchi	1–2/18
29.	Virudarājabhayaṅkarapuram	...	274/17

Tiruppiḍavūr-Nāḍu same as Piḍavūr-Nāḍu.

112. *Tiruvāli-Nāḍu* (or Āli-Nāḍu) (Sirkali Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/12 1C; M/16 1A.

1.	Chāpattūr	...	104/*SII*. 3
2.	Kuṟuvāṇiyakkuḍi *alias* Parakēsari-puram (N)	...	38/*SII*. 2
			70/*SII*. 2
3.	Mallikuḍi	...	*TAS*., IV, No. 33
4.	Marudattūr	...	986/*SII*. 5
5.	Mummuḍichōḷanallūr	...	424/18
6.	Tirukkurugāvūr	Tirukkarugāvūr	132/*SII*. 12
7.	Tiruppuṇkūr	Tiruppangūr	5/*SII*. 2
8.	Tiruttēvaṇkuḍi	...	126/41-42; 70/*SII*. 2
9.	Tiruvāli	Tiruvāli	
10.	Vikkiramachōḷanallūr *alias* Edirilichōḷa-Cm.	Puduttuṟai	403/18

113. x*Tiruvaḻundūr-Nāḍu* (Mayuram Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-10 & 11. 58 M/12 2B, 3A, 3B; N/9 1A, 1B.

1.	Akkaḷūr (B)	...	69-70/*SII*. 2
2.	Ānāṅgūr	Ānāṅgūr	74/26
3.	Ayiṟkāḍu	Asikkāḍu	70/*SII*. 2
4.	Chiṟṟāmūr	...	127/38-39
5.	Chiṟṟāṇaichchūr	...	121/25
6.	Kaḻanivāyil	Kaḻanivāsal	434/18; 3/*SII*. 3; 233/30-31
xx 7.	Kāñchivāyil	Kāñjivāy	258/11
xxx8.	Kūḍalūr	...	458/*SII*. 5
9.	Kulōttuṅgachōḻaṉ-Kuṟṟālam	Māyūram	380/07
10.	Kulōttuṅgachōḻa-Pūṇḍi *alias* Vikramachōḻa-Chūralūr	...	289/07
11.	Māndai	Māndal	Kl. 112(a)/*EC*. X
12.	Maṇṇār-maṅgalam	...	62/*SII*. 12
13.	Mēlaivāgai	Peruñchēri	37/25
14.	Mēṟkiḻḻimaṅgalam (B)	Mēkkiri-maṅgalam	28/*IPS*.
15.	Nallūrpudukkuḍi (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2
16.	Neṟkuppai	...	110/26
17.	Pullūr (Ū)	Pillūr-mēlnattam (?)	271/50-51
18.	Tattamaṅgalam (B)	...	42/25
19.	Tēvūr	...	97/27-28; 132/29-30
20.	Tiruvaḻundūr (B)	Tēraḻundūr	102/26; 73, 80/25
21.	Tuḷār	Tuḷār	205/*SII*. 3

---

xSometimes written as Tiruveḻundūr-Nāḍu (491/07; 418/12).

xxSee Pārāvūr-Nāḍu: 4.

xxxSee Pērāvūr-Nāḍu: 7.

22.	Va.lugūr (or Va.lagūr) (B)	Va.lavūr	418, 429, 423/12; 69/*SII*. 2
23.	Vāmana-maṅgai	...	283/10
24.	Vīṅgunīrtturutti	Kuttālam	491, 495/07

114. *Tiyuvārūr-Kuṟṟam* (Nagapattinam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/9 3B, 3C.

1.	Aḍiyappiya-Cm. (or Aḍiyappimaṅgalam)	Aḍiyakka-maṅgalam	617/*SII*. 17; 70/*SII*. 2
2.	Āmūṟ	Āmūr	35/*EI*. 22
3.	Kī.lkkuḍi	...	66/*SII*. 2
4.	Kumāramaṅgalam	...	42/34-35
5.	Mēnilappāḍi *alias* Vīrarājēndirapuram	Nīlappāḍi (?)	561/*SII*. 17
6.	Pa.laiya-vallam	Pa.layavalam	153/56-57
7.	Pa.l.li (B)	Pa.l.livāra-maṅgalam	507/22
8.	Panaṅguḍi	...	595/*SII*. 17
9.	Pandaṇainallūr (B)	...	619/*SII*. 17
10.	Pudukkuḍi (B)	...	595/*SII*. 17
11.	Puttamaṅgalam	...	69/25
12.	Tandiram	...	521/*SII*. 17
13.	Tiruvārūr (N)	Tiruvārūr (Tiruvālūr)	569/04; 676-78/19; 578-79/*SII*. 17
14.	Tīyaṇkuḍi	...	205/*SII*. 3; 428/12
15.	Vallam	s. a. (6) ?	279/23
16.	Vāyaṟṟūr (B)	...	607/*SII*. 17
17.	Vēlaṅguḍi (B)	Vēlaṅguḍi	614/*SII*. 17; 579/17

115. *Tiruvindaḻūr-Nāḍu* (Mayuram Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/12 2B, 2C.

1.	Chembaṅguḍi	...	280/07
2.	I.laiyānkuḍi in Dāṇa-Kañjāṟu	E.layāṅgudi	12/22

3.	Kaḍuvaṅguḍi	...	2/*SII*. 3
4.	Kañjaṉūr	...	100/*SII*. 12
5.	Kañjāṟanagar	Kañjānagaram	70/*SII*. 2
6.	Kuḻattūr	Pallavarāyaṉpēṭṭai	427/24
7.	Madurāntakanallūr	Mēl-Marudāndanallūr (?)	160/*SII*. 14; Kl. 111/*EC*. X
8.	Maṇalūr, H. of Rājaśikhāmaṇi-Cm.	...	5/25
9.	Maṇaṟkuḍi *alias* Uttamachōḻa-Cm.	Mānakkuḍi	173/25
10.	Māṟapiḍuku-Cm. (or Māṟapaḍugai *alias* Aḻagiyachōḻa-Cm.)	Paṇḍāravāḍai-Māppaḍugai (?)	8/25; 70/*SII*. 2
11.	Maruda-maṅgalam	...	263/11
12.	Nīḍūr (*alias*) Rājaśikhāmaṇi-Cm.	Niḍūr	8/*EI*. 18; 536/21
13.	Parakēsarinallūr	...	205/*SII*. 3
14.	Tirunaṉṟiyūr	Tirumantiyūr (?)	70/*SII*. 2
15.	Tiruvindaḻūr	Tiruviḻandūr	6/25

116. *Tuṇḍa-Nāḍu* (Udayarpalayam Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-6. 58 M/3 3C.

1.	Chenduṟai (D)	Senduṟai	207/40-41

117. Turumā-Nāḍu (in Kāṇa-Nāḍu) (Tirumayam Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/11 3C.

1.	Aṇumantāy *alias* Añjaṉamaṅgalam	Hanumantanpaṭṭi	250/*IPS*.
2.	Kaṇṇaṉūr	Kaṇṇanūr	273/*IPS*.
3.	Tirunāvalūr	...	250/*IPS*.

118. Ugaḻūr-Kūṟṟam (or Tēṇūrvāṭkai-Ugaḻūr-Kūṟṟam) (Perambalur Tk., Tp. Dt. & Vriddachalam Tk., S. A. Dt.) Map- 2 & 6. 58 I/15 1C; M/3 2A, 2B

1.	Attiyūr	Attiyūr	244/43-44
2.	Iraiyāṇpuñjai-Tirukkuraṅgāḍuturai (B)	Āḍuturai	16, 24/13

3.	Kaṟpūṇḍi *alias* Tiruñānasambandanallūr	(Mēl) Kalpūṇḍi	94/18
4.	Perun-Toḻuvūr	Toḻudūr	400/13
5.	(Ugaḷūr)	Ogaḷūr	...

119. *Umbaḷa-Nāḍu* (Tirutturaippundi Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-12

1.	Iraiyāmaṅgalam *alias* Kulōttuṅgachōḻa-Cm.	...	448/*SII*. 17
2.	Mēṟkuḍi (in *Mēlaivagai*)	...	175/*SII*. 3
3.	Rājēndrasingapuram (N)	...	463/*SII*. 17

120. *Uṛaiyūr-Kūṟṟam* (Tiruchirappalli & Kulittalai Tks., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/9 2A, 2B, 3B, 3C.

1.	Ādavattūr	Ādavattūr	183/*SII*. 13
2.	Allūr-Tiruvaḍakuḍi	Allūr	676, 674/*SII*. 8
3.	Amaṇkuḍi (Ū)	Ammaṅguḍi	632/*SII*. 8
4.	Ariñjikai-Cm. (B)	Nangavaram	644/*SII*. 8; 57/*SII*. 2
5.	Chāttanūr	...	665/*SII*. 8
6.	Cheññalūr *alias* Rājāśraya-Cm.	...	157/37-38; 186/07; 6, 69/*SII*. 2
7.	Chiṟṟambal-Tiruchchirāppaḷḷi (Ū)	Tiruchirāppaḷḷi	442/*SII*. 17
8.	Dūvēdimaṅgalam	...	627/*SII*. 8
9.	Eṭṭaraittaṇi-Muḷḷikkuṟumbu	Muḷḷikkarumbūr	139/*SII*. 3; 666/*SII*. 8; 235/12; 9/25
10.	Karkuḍimalai or Tirukkaṟkuḍi (*alias*) Rājāśraya-Cm. (B) (*alias* Nandivarma maṅgalam)	Uyyakkoṇḍān-Tirumalai	470, 457, 544, 461, 460, 476/08; 544/*SII*. 4. 429/61-62; 72/*SII*. 14
11.	Karuppūr (Ū)	Periya-Karuppūr	591/*SII*. 8; 57/*SII*. 2
12.	Koḍiyālam (Ū)	Koḍiyālam	587/*SII*. 8
13.	Kūḍalūr (S)	Gūḍalūr	682/*SII*. 8

14.	Nānalūr or Nānnalūr (Ū)	...	657, 585/*SII*. 8
15.	Nāvalūr	Nāvalūr	558/*SII*. 8
x 16.	Peruṅguḍi, H. of (10)	Peruṅguḍi	64, 95/*SII*. 2
17.	Talaivāyppāḍi	...	570/*SII*. 8
xx 18.	Tiruchchendurai (Virudarāja-bhayaṅkara-Cm.)	Tiruchendurai	143/37-38; 606/*SII*. 8
19.	Tirupparāyttuṟai	Tiruppirāyttuṟai	546, 571/*SII*. 8
20.	Tribhuvanamādēvi-nallūr, H. of Jagadēkavīra-Cm.	...	323/55-56
21.	Vayalūr	Kumāravayalūr	138/36-37; 57/*SII*. 2

121. *Uṛattūr-Kūṟṟam* (Kulittalai, Tiruchirappalli and Kulattur Tks., Tp. Dt.) Map-3 & 4. 58 J/10 2C, 3A, 3B, 3C; J/11 1A, 1B.

1.	Ālattūr (Ū)	(s.a. (18) ?)	198/*IPS*.
2.	Amutiyūr	...	618/*SII*. 8
3.	Aṇṇayūr (Ū)	Ūṇaiyūr	198/*IPS*.
4.	Iluppaiyūr	Iluppūr	290/43-44
5,	Kaḷamāyil (Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.
6.	Kāṇāḍu	...	294/43-44
7.	Kīḷai-Puduvayal (Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.
8.	Kiḻinallūr	...	448/17
9.	Kīḻ-Vēḷūr	...	617/*SII*. 8
10.	Koḍumbāḷūr	Koḍumbāḷūr	98/*SII*. 3; 33, 322/*IPS*; 131/07; 544/*SII*. 4

---

x See Aga-Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu : 2.
xx See Tarambaṟṟūr-Nāḍu.

11.	Kūḻai-Kuḷattūr	Kuḷattūr	274/*IPS*.
12.	Kuṇḍūr	...	210/*ISS*.
13.	Marudūr	...	357/22
14.	Mēnelvēli	Mīnevēli	295/*IPS*.
15.	Neṟkuṉṟam, N.H. of Kuṇḍūr *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-Cm.	...	460/08
16.	Nīrpaḻaṉi	Nīrpaḻaṉi	154, 185/*IPS*.
17.	Paḷḷam-Pañchavaṉmādēvi (Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.
18.	Pāppākuṟichchi (Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.
19.	Peruñjelvi-Ālattūr	Ālattūr	666/*IPS*.
20.	Puduvayal (Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.
21.	Tachchaṉpaṭṭu (Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.
22.	Tirupperumāṉāṇḍār	Maḍattukkōyil (Kōvil-Nāṅgupaṭṭi)	56, 105, 140, 286/*IPS*.
23.	Tiruviṟaiyāṉkuḍi (*alias*) Vikkiramakēsari-Cm.	Tiruviḷānkuḍi	90, 117/*IPS*.
24.	Vēmbaṉūr	Vēmbanūr	352/22
25.	Virudarāya-Kuṟichchi (Ū)	...	198/*IPS*.

122. Ūṟṟattūr - Nāḍu (Perambalur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-2. 58 I/16 3B.

1.	Nambikuṟichchi *alias* Śrīkaṇṭha-Cm.	Nambākuṟichchi	600, 601/08.
2.	Ūṟṟattūr	Ūṭṭattūr	492, 508/12.

Vaḍa-Chiṟuvāyil - Nāḍu See Chiṟuvāyil - Nāḍu - 3.

Vaḍa - Kavira - Nāḍu See Kavira - Nāḍu - 2.

Vaḍa - Panaṅgāḍu - Nāḍu See Paṉaṅgāḍu - Nāḍu - 3.

123. Vaḍavaḻi - Nāḍu (Lalgudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/9 1B, 1C, 2B.

1.	Nelvēli	Neyvēli	159/38-39

x2.	Tiruveḷḷaṟai (B)	Tiruvaḷḷaṟai	69-70/*SII*. 2; 117/47-48, 537/*SII*. 4
3.	Veṅgānattam *alias* Chōḻaṅganallūr	Chōḻaṅganallūr	167/38-39

124. *Valivalak-Kūṟṟam* (Nagappattinam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/10 2C.

1.	Ādamaṅgalam	Ādamaṅgalam	218/43-44
2.	Kīraṅguḍi	Kīraṅguḍi	453/08
3.	Nāvalūr	...	458/*SII*. 5
4.	Panaṅguḍi	...	427/19
5.	Paṇaiyūr	(Teṟku-or Vaḍakku-) Paṇaiyūr	130/27
6.	Teṉ-Viḍaṅganallūr	Vaḍaṅganallūr	109/11
7.	Valivalam *alias* Ubhayasuddha-Cm.	Valivalam	110/11
8.	Vikkiramachōḻanallūr	...	Kl. 111/*EC*. X.

125. *Valla-Nāḍu* (Alangudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/15 1A, 2A, 2B.

xx1.	Kaṟkuṟichchi	Tirukkaṭṭaḷai	81, 239/*IPS*.
2.	Tiruvaraṅguḷam	Tiruvaraṅguḷam	294/*IPS*.
xx3.	Tiruveḷppūr	Tiru-Gōkarṇam & Tiruvappūr	39, 41/*IPS*; 25/*SII*. 14

Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-Nāḍu-1 :

126. *Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-Nāḍu* (Musiri Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-1 & 2. 58 I/8 1C, 2B, 2C; I/12 2B, 2C, 3A, 3C.

1.	Ādaṉūr	Ādanūr	541/*SII*. IV
2.	Ārāchchi	Ārāychchi	61/36-37
3.	Arumoḻinallūr	...	61/36-37

---

x See Pāchchil-Kūṟṟam : 21.

xx Situated in the *Kavirpāl* of Valla-nāḍu; See Teṉ-Kavira-Nāḍu.

4.	Avaṉimaṅgalam	Avinimaṅgalam	61/36-37
5.	Āyaṅgayam	Āṅgiyam	61/36-37
6.	Chēlam	Nakka-Sēlam (?)	61/36-37
7.	Chiṟu-Kaḻḻikuḍi	...	61/36-37
8.	Chiṟu-Kaṇṇanūr	...	61/36-37
9.	Kaḍuṅgarai	...	61/36-37
10.	Kaḻḻikkuḍi	...	61/36-37
11.	Karuban (?)	...	61/36-37
12.	Kiḻiyūr	...	61/36-37
13.	Kuṉṟarai	...	61/36-37
14.	Mādēvi	Mādēvi	61/36-37
15.	Māyilaṅgai	Māvilaṅgai	61/36-37
16.	Naḍukalūr	Naḍuvalūr	61/36-37
17.	Nāḻai	...	61/36-37
18.	Nallūr	...	61/36-37
19.	Nāvalūr	Nāvalūr	61/36-37
20.	Ottankūṭṭēri (?)	...	61/36-37
21.	Pagavatimaṅgalam	...	61/36-37
22.	Peruñchalūr	...	61/36-37
23.	Peruvallam	...	61/36-37
24.	Pirambil	...	61|36-37
25.	Piraṇḍainallūr	...	61/36-37
26.	Puliyūr	(Mēl) Puliyūr	61/36-37
27.	Pullilai	...	61/36-37
28.	Pūnduṟai	...	61/36-37
29.	Puttāṟṟaṅgarai	...	61/36-37
30.	Singaḷāntakapuram	Singaḷāndapuram	228/43-44
31.	Taṅḍukāṟai (?)	...	61/36-37

32.	Taṭṭaiyūr	...	61/36-37
33.	Teṟkulai	...	61/36-37
34.	Tiruma ḷapāḍi	...	61/36-37
x35.	Tiruneṟkuṉṟam (D)	Tiṉṉakkōṇam	257/32-33
36.	Tuṟaiyūr	Tuṟaiyūr	61/36-37
37.	Vaḷḷuvappāḍi	...	61/36-37
38.	Vāmbi (?)	...	61/36-37
39.	Varagūr	Varagūr	61/36-37
40.	Veṇmaṇappāḍi	...	61/36-37

Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-Nāḍu-2;

127. Kīḻ-Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-Nāḍu (Musiri Tk., Tp. Dt.) 58 I/12 3B.

1.	Chāttaṉūr	Sāttaṉūr	222/43-44
2.	Veṇmaṇippāḍi	...	521/12

Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-Nāḍu-3.

128. Mēl-Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-Nāḍu (Musiri Tk., Tp. Dt.) 58 I/12 2A, 2B, 3A.

1.	Kaṇṇaṉūr	Kaṇṇanūr	141/35-36
2.	Periyakaḷḷikkuḍi	Kollikuḍi (?)	192/38-39
3.	Singaḷāntakapuram	Singalāndapuram	221/43-44

129. Vaṇḍāḻai-Veḷūr-Kūṟṟam (Tirutturaippundi & Nagapattinam Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/10 2B, 2C, 3B, 3C.

1.	Chāttāṅguḍi	Sāttaṅkuḍi	457/*SII*. 17
2.	Chiṟṟāmūr	Sittāymūr	205/*SII*. 3; 640/*SII*. 5; 112/12
3.	Kaḷattūr	...	316/27

---

xSee Āṇmūr-Kūṟṟam.

4.	Kōṇṇūr (B)	Kunnūr	69/*SII*. 2
5.	Kuḷattūr	...	316/27
6.	Kuṟumba[...] (B)	Kuṟumbal (?)	69/*SII*. 2
7.	Muḍumbai in Chiṟukīḷūr (*alias*) Muḍimantambirān-Cm. (A)	...	155/26
8.	Panaṅgāḍikuḍi	Panaṅgāḍi	160/*SII*. 14
9.	Periyakkuḍi	...	259/50-51
10.	Puliyūr	...	250/21
×11.	Tirukkōḷili	Tirukkuvaḷai	250/50-51
12.	Tirutturaippūṇḍi	Tirutturaippūṇḍi	152/11; 466/12
13.	Tiruvāymūr	Tiruvāymūr	298/60-61
14.	Vaḍapoykkuḍi	...	259/50-51
15.	Vēḷūr	Vēlūr	3/35-36

130. *Vaṇṇāḍu* (Perambalur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-2. 58 I/15 3C.

1.	Cheṅguṉṟam	Sengonam	247/43-44
2.	Vālikaṇḍapuram	Vālikaṇḍapuram	238/43-44

131. *Varakūr-Nāḍu* (in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Pūvāḷ	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2

132. *Vayalaga-Nāḍu* (Kulattur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/11 2C.

1.	Vayalagam	Vayalōgam	338/*IPS*.

133. *Vēḷā(r-)Nāḍu* (Nannilam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-11. 58 N/9 2A, 3A, 3B.

1.	Ālaṅguḍi	...	222/25

×See Iḍai-Aḷa-Nāḍu : 13.

2.	Chiṟukūṟṟanallūr	...	Kl. 111/*EC*. X; 145/*SII*. 14; 587/*SII*. 17
3.	Dīnachintāmaṇipuram	...	122/27-28
4.	Karuṅkūṟṟanallūr	...	160/*SII*. 14
5.	Maṉarkālpaḷḷi, H. of (11)	Maṇakkāl	4/*SII*. 2; 127/27-28
6.	Mūlaṅguḍi	Mūlaṅguḍi	420/12
x7.	Perumpaṉṟūr	Perumpanniyūr	167/12
8.	Perumpōḷ or Perumbōr	Perumpugalūr (?)	70/*SII*. 2; 438/18
9.	Rājamalla-Cm.	...	70/*SII*. 2
10.	Rājarājaṉ-Pōttūr	(separated from (2))	587/*SII*. 17
11.	Rājēndrachōḷa-Cm.	Ayyampēṭṭai	119/27-28
12.	Tirunallūr (B)	Agara-Tirunallūr	34/*EI*. 22; 608/*SII*. 17

134. *Veḷḷaiyūr-Kaṇḍam* (Lalgudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/13 1B.

1.	Saṅgēndi-maṅgalam (B)	Saṅgēndi	325/27-28

135. *Veṇ-Nāḍu* (Mayuram & Nannilam Tks., Tj. Dt.) Map-7 & 11. 58 N/5 1C; N/9 1A.

1.	Amaṉkuḍi *alias* Kēraḷāntaka-Cm.	Ammanguḍi	31/*SII*. 2; Kl. 109(a)/*EC*. X; 34/*EI*. 22; 205/*SII*. 3
2.	Iḷanalam	...	151/*SII*. 3
3.	Kaḍuvār (D)	...	151/*SII*. 3
4.	Karuvili *alias* Kulōttuṅgachōḷa-nallūr	Karuvēli (Sarguṇēśvarapuram)	224/23; 70/*SII*. 2
5.	Kīḷaḍukuvilai	...	151/*SII*. 3

xSee Iṅgal-Nāḍu: 10.

6.	Koṟṟaṅguḍi	...	151/*SII*. 3
7.	Kulōttuṅgachōḷa-maṅgalam detached from Kēraḷāntaka-Cm.	...	303/07
8.	Paravaikkuḍi (B)	Paravakkarai (?)	151/*SII*. 3
9.	Tennavanmādēvi	...	120/*SII*. 13
10.	Tirunallam	Kōnērirājapuram	151/*SII*. 3; 70/*SII*. 2
11.	Tiruvīḻimiḻalai (B)	Tiruvīḻimaḻalai	235/38-39; 383/08; 116/25
12.	Vaḍa-Kaṇṇamaṅgalam	...	151/*SII*. 3
13.	Vaigal *alias* Vāṇavanmādēvi-Cm. (B)	Vayyal	69-70/*SII*. 2
14.	Vaḷavan-Aṇṇiyūr	Anniyūr	415/08
15.	Varampuchal	...	714/*SII*. 5
16.	Vayalūr	Vayalūr	205/*SII*. 3; 70/*SII*. 2

136. *Veṇkōṇkuḍik-Kaṇḍam* (Lalgudi Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/9 2C.

1.	Mākāṇikuḍi	Mākāḷikuḍi	5/*SII*. 2
2.	Veṇkōṇkuḍi	Veṅgaṅguḍi	5/*SII*. 2

137. *Veṇṇaiyūr-Nāḍu* (Sirkali Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/11 3B, 3C: M/15 3A.

1.	Chōtiyakkuḍi	Sōdiyakkuḍi	70/*SII*. 2
2.	Karuppūr	Karuppūr	39/22
3.	Mātula-Vēḷūr *alias* Akaḷaṅka-Cm.	Mādirvēḷūr	38/18; 70/*SII*. 2
4.	Mēlai-Vallam	...	258/11
5.	Nallūr or Pañchavanmādēvi *alias* Kulōttuṅgachōḷa-Cm.	Nallūr	522, 528/18
6.	Pāppārkuḍi (B)	...	69/*SII*. 2
7.	Peruṅgaṇpūr (B)	...	69-70/*SII*. 2
8.	Veḷḷūr	Veḷḷūr	70/*SII*. 2

138. ***Veṇṇik-Kūṟṟam*** (Mannargudi Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-7. 58 N/5 3B; N/6 1B, 1C.

1.	Chiṟumaṅgalam	Serumaṅgalam	96/*SII*. 2
2.	Guṇamālaippāḍi	...	218/*SII*. 8; 445/*SII*. 17; 136/22
3.	Kārikuṟichchi	...	5/*SII*. 2
4.	Kiḻpūṇḍi *alias* Olōkamāhādēvi-Cm. (B)	Nāvalpūṇḍi (?)	69, 94/*SII*. 2
5.	Kōṭṭaiyūr	Kōṭṭaiyūr	94/*SII*. 2
6.	Kuṟichchi	...	515/20; 305/27
7.	Mīduvēli	...	5/*SII*. 2
8.	Perumūr	Perambūr	989/*SII*. 5; 423/54-55; 476/07
9.	Peruna[ṅ]kai-maṅgalam (S)	...	27, 57/*SII*. 2
10.	Pūdamaṅgalam	...	5/*SII*. 2
11.	Pūvaṇūr *alias* Avanikēsari-Cm. (B)	Pūvaṇūr	398/24; 64, 95/*SII*. 2
12.	Śrī-Bhūti	...	94/*SII*. 2
13.	Tiru-Veṇṇi (N)	Kōvil-veṇṇi	1028/*SII*. 7; 5, 38/*SII*. 2
14.	Vaḍatāmarai	...	5/*SII*. 2
15.	Veṇṇittiṟappāṇpaḷḷi	...	5/*SII*. 2

139. ***Viḷā-Nāḍu**** (Tiruchirappalli Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-3. 58 J/9 2B, 2C; J/13 2A, 3A.

1.	Chōḻamahādēvi-Cm.	Chōḻamādevi	57/*SII*. 2
x2.	Eṟumbiyūr *alias* Śrīkaṇṭha-Cm.	Tiruveṟumbūr	97/14
3.	Kāraikkuḍi	...	141/*SII*. 13; 119/47-48
4.	Koṟṟayi-maṅgalam	...	32/48-49

---

*Also written as Viḷattūr-Nāḍu.

xSee Vaḍa-Kavira-Nāḍu : 2.

xx 5.	Kūkūr	Kūkūr	368/*SII*. 6
6.	Malari (B)	(s.a. (2))	69/*SII*. 2; 136/14
7.	Mummuḍichōḻa- Cm.	...	80/36-37
8.	Murukkūr	Murukkūr	556/*SII*. 8
9.	Nagaikkumāṅgudi *alias* Rājēndrachōḻapuram	...	146/38-39
10.	Nelvāyil	...	151/*SII*. 13; 380/24
11.	Peru-Veṅgūr (B)	Veṅgūr	415/61-62
12.	Śāsana-maṅgalam	...	415/61-62
13.	Taṇḍaṅguṟai	Taṇḍaṅgoṟai	Kl. 107/*EC*. X
14.	Tiruppaḻuvūr	Paḻūr	117, 141/*SII*. 13; 351/18
15.	Tiruppāṟṟuṟai *alias* Uttamaśili-Cm. (B)	Tiruppālattuṟai (Tiruppiraittuṟai)	568/08; 57/*SII*. 2
16.	Tiruvāṇaikkā (D.B.)	Tiruvānaikkāval	424, 426/*SII*. 4
17.	Tiruvaraṅgam or Tirumuḍikkuṟai	Śriraṅgam	14, 63, 18/36-37; 131/38-39

140. *Viḷai-Nāḍu* (Mayuram Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/12 2c, 3c.

1.	Araichūr	Arasūr	330/*SII*. 8
2.	Paḻavāla(ṅ)kkuḍi	...	52/14
3.	Paṟiyalūr *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-Cm.	Parasālūr	168/25; 69-70/*SII*. 2
4.	Perumuḷai (B)	Perumuḷai	212, 214/17; 69-70/*SII*. 2
5.	Pūdaṇūr	...	187/25
6.	Tiraimūr	...	283/07; 70/*SII*. 2
7.	Viḷainagar *alias* Nittavinōda-Cm. (B)	Viḷainagar (near Achyutarāyapuram)	69-70/*SII*. 2; 223/17; 172/25

---

xx In this case Viḷā-Nāḍu is said to be the *mikūṟu* of Muttaraiyar-Nāḍu.

141 *Viḷandaiy(il)-Kūṟṟam* (Chidambaram Tk., S.A. Dt.) Map-6. 58 M/7 2B.

1.	Tirumuṭṭam *alias* Muḍikoṇḍachōḻa-nallūr (*alias* Teṟṟāmpaṭṭu)	Śrīmūshṇam	231, 233, 237/16
2.	(Viḷandaiyil)	Viḷandai	...

142. *Viḷattūr-Nāḍu* (Kumbakonam Tk., Tj. Dt.) Map-6 & 10. 58 M/8 2C; M/12 2A.

1.	Chiṟu-Kaḍambūr	...	56/*SII*. 13
2.	Kāṭṭūr	Mēl-Kāṭṭūr	70/*SII*. 2
3.	Pandaṇainallūr	Pandanallūr	115/31-32; 69/30-31

143. *Vīrachōḻa-vaḷanāḍu*

1.	Chembaṅguḍi	...	66/*SII*. 2.
2.	Chēndamaṅgalam	...	Kl. 111/*EC*. X; 25/*EI*. 25.
3.	Chiṟu-Veṇṇi	...	64, 95/*SII*. 2.
4.	Kamukañ-Chēndankuḍi	...	64, 94, 95/*SII*. 2.
5.	Kuḷappāḍu	...	94/*SII*. 2.
6.	Peṇḍaḍukalam	...	94/*SII*. 2.
7.	Śrī-Bhūti *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-Cm.	...	1033/*SII*. 7.
8.	Śrī-Puttūr *alias* Tribhuvanamādēvi-Cm.	...	206/*SII*. 8.
9.	Tiruviṟaiyānkuḍi	...	1035/*SII*. 7.

Naduvil-Nadu

144. Āḍaiyūr-Nāḍu (Tiruvannamalai Tk., NA. Dt.) 57 P/sw 3A, 4A.

1.	Āḍaiyūr	Āḍaiyūr	884/*SII*. 7; 67/*SII*. 8
2.	Ālampāḍi	...	662/05
3.	Choṟi *alias* Rājēndrachōḻanallūr	...	67/*SII*. 8
4.	Mēyūr *alias* Poṉparappinanallūr	Meyyūr	148/*SII*. 8

145. Āṉāṅgūr-Nāḍu (Viluppuram Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-9. 58 M/9 2A.

1.	Āṉāṅgūr	Ānāṅgūr	347/17
2.	Kāṭṭuppākkam (Ū)	...	316, 319/*SII*. 8

Āṇmūr-Nāḍu-1 :

146. Āṇmūr-Nāḍu (Tirukkoyilur & Cuddalore Tks., SA. Dt.) 58 M/5 3C; M/9 3A.

1.	Ādhirājamaṅgalyapuram	Tiruvadi	316/*SII*. 8; 359, 380/21
2.	Āṉattūr	Ānattūr	175/38-39
3.	Peruṅguḷattūr	...	308/*SII*. 8

Āṇmūr-Nāḍu-2 :

147. Kīḻ-Ā(ṇ)mūr-Nāḍu (Tirukkoyilur & Cuddalore Tks., SA. Dt.) Map-5 & 9. 58 M/5 3C; M/9 3A.

1.	Ādhirājamaṅgalyapuram	Tiruvadi	302, 305, 304, 303, 319, 318/*SII*. 8

2. Āṇattūr-Chiṟu-Veṇṇainallūr	Ānattūr	372/09
3. Chiṟuputtūr (B)	Siruvattūr	745, 305/*SII*. 8
4. Kaṇichchampākkam (or Kaṇichchip-pākkam)	Kaṇisappākkam	798/*SII*. 7; 515/21
5. Kaṇṇamaṅgalam	...	319/*SII*. 8
6. Koṭṭiḷampākkam	Koṭlāmbākkam	128/*SII*. 7; 319/*SII*. 8
7. Kūḍal	...	146/*SII*. 7; 121/*SII*. 12; 73/18
8. Māṇinallūr	...	319/*SII*. 8
9. Nallūr	...	244/52-53
10. Perundāmanallūr	...	267/39-40
11. Tirukkumāra-maṅgalam	Kumāramaṅgalam	969/*SII*. 7
12. Tiruvāṇmūr	Tiruvāmūr	137/33-34
13. Toṟuppāḍi	Torappāḍi	319/*SII*. 8

Āṇmūr-Nāḍu-3 :

148. Mēl-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/5 2A.

1. Āṇmūr	Āmūr	307/10
2. Kiḷiyūr	...	85/35-36

149. Aṇṇā-Nāḍu (Tiruvannamalai Tk., NA. Dt.) 58 P/sw 4A.

1. Ka ḷamuḷārpūṇḍi	...	96/*SII*. 8
2. Puliyūrnāḍi-Cm. (D.B.)	...	65/*SII*. 8
3. Tiruvṇṇāmalai	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai	116/*SII*. 8

150. Arachūr-Nāḍu (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/5 3C.

1. Arachūr (S)	Arasūr	414/21

Āṟāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam-1:

151. *Āṟāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam* (*Ālāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam*) (Vriddhachalam Tk., SA. Dt.) 58 M/2 3c.

1.	Nallūr	Nallūr	163/40-41.
2.	Pāṇḍapuram	...	163/40-41.

Āṟāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam-2.

152. *Kīḻ-Āṟāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam* (Vriddhachalam Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/2 2c

1.	Kāchchuvakkuḍi	Kāchchakuḍi	151/40-41.

Āṟāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam-3.

153. **Mēl-Āṟāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam* (Vriddhachalam Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/2 2A.

1.	Tiruvalañjuram	Varañjuram	184, 187/40-41.

154. *Āṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam* (Attur Tk., Salem Dt.) 58 I 2c, 3c, I/14 3A.

1.	Āṟakaḷur	Āragaḷūr	20, 410/13; 506/12; 407/37-38.
2.	Chiṟupākkam Āṟakaḷūr	...	283/*SII*. 8.
3.	Malaiyamāṇāṟu (s. a. Āṟṟūr)	Attūr	407/13.
4.	Mēl-Gaṅgapāḍi (*alias*) Taḍāvūr	Tiḍavūr	458/13.

155. *Aruvā-Nāḍu* (Viluppuram Tk., SA. Dt. & Pondicheri Dn.) Map-12. 58 M/5 1c; M/9 3c.

×1.	Ārum-Puliyūr	...	189/30-31
**2.	Cheṭṭuppākkam	...	2/*EI*. 18

---

*written as Mēy-yāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam once.

×The name of Nāḍu is given as Aruvāḷ-Nāḍu.

**These places were situated in Vāgūr-Nāḍu, the *kiḻvaḻi* of Aruvā-Nāḍu.

*3.	Iṟaippuṇaichchēri	...	2/*EI*. 18
**4.	Tiruvāmāttūr (D) in Vāvalūr Nāḍu in the *Miyvaḷi*)	Tiruvāmāttūr	712/*SII*. 8; 63/*SII*. 13
*5.	Vāgūr (B)	Bāhūr	2/*EI*. 18
*6.	Viḷāṅgāṭṭaṅ-gaḍuvaṇūr	Kaḍuvanūr	2/*EI*. 18

156. *Aviyaṇūr-Nāḍu* (Cuddalore Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/5 2C.

1.	(Aviyaṇūr)	Aviyaṇūr	...
2.	Iraṇadīra-Cm. (B)	Enaderimangalam	419/21; 303/*SII*. 8
***3.	Kalikaḍindachōḷanallūr	...	260/39-40

157. *Cheṅguṇṟa-Nāḍu* (Tiruvannamalai Tk., NA. Dt. & Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/1 B; 57 P/SW 5C, 6A, 6B.

1.	Āvūr	Avūr	288/19
2.	Chaṇpai *alias* Vīrarājēndrachōḷa-puram	Jambai	67/06
3.	Chiṟupiṟaiyūr	...	124/*SII*. 8
4.	Kīḷaikkuṉṟam	Arasankuppam	76, 77/35-36
5.	Maṇalūr *alias* Kalyāṇamahādēvi-Cm.	Maṇalūrpēṭṭai (?)	409/09
6.	Māttūr *alias* Rājarājanallūr	Māthūr	74, 148/*SII*. 8
7.	Muḍikoṇḍachōḷa-Cm. (A-B)	...	133/34-35
8.	Vāṇaiveṭṭi	Vālaveṭṭi (?)	67/06
9.	Viḷandai	Veḷandai	239/34-35

*These places were situated in Vāgūr-Nāḍu, the *kīḻvaḷi* of Aruvā-Nāḍu.

**See Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu: 11.

***This village was first a *Dēvadāna*, then converted into a *Brahmadēya*..

158. *Emāppēṛ(ṛ)ūr-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilūr Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/5 2B.

1.	Chembāṟu (or Chemmāṟṟūr)	Semmār	377/22; 381/09
2.	Ēmappēṟūr (*alias* Rājēndrachōḻa-nallūr)	Ēmappūr	35/06; 123/32-33
3.	Kuḍuppāñjiṟṟūr *alias* Muṇaiyarāditta-Cm.	...	527/21
4.	Moykuḍi	...	49/14
5.	Nālūr	...	513/21
6.	Paridippākkam, suburb of Ēmāppēṟūr	...	517/21

159. *Iḍaikkā-Nāḍu* (in Rājēndrachōḻa-Vaḷanāḍu) (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/2 2C.

1.	Chelkalūr	...	181/08
2.	Iḍaikkā	Iḍaikkāl	...

160. *Iḍaiyāṟṟu-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5, 58 M/3 2A; M/5 2B.

1.	Iḍaiyāṟu	Iḍaiyār	278/28-29
*2.	Kuṉṟalūr	...	479/12
3.	Mēlaip-Paṇaippākkam (*alias*) Kalikaḍindachōḻanallūr	Panappākkam	147/*SII*. 12; 380/08

161. *Ilāḍaip-Pāḍi***

1.	Kūḍal	...	57/*SII*. 8

---

*In this case, the name of the Nāḍu is given as Iḍaiyār-Nāḍu.

**See Kūḍal-Ilāḍaip-Pāḍi

162. *Ilaiyūr-Nāḍu* (in Vēśālip-Pāḍi)

1.	Chiṟu-Vēḷūr	...	257/23
2.	Paṉaiyūr	...	17/19

163. *Iruṅgōḷap-Pāḍi* (Vriddhachalam & Chidambaram Tks., SA. Dt.) Map-12. 58 M/6 3A; M/7 2B.

1.	Chāṟṟukkūḍal *alias* Jinachintāmaṇi-nallūr (*Śm*) (in Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam)	...	63/18
2.	Chāttaṅguḍi (in Kīḻ-Puliyūr-Nāḍu)	...	348/17
3.	Muḍikoṇḍachōḻa-Cm. (T)	...	157/*SII*. 14
4.	Teṟṟāmpaṭṭu *alias* Muḍikoṇḍachōḻa-nallūr (in Viḷandaiyil-Kūṟṟam)	Śrīmūsṇam	233/16
5.	Tirumudukuṉṟam (in Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam)	Vriddhāchalam	52/*SII*. 13; 40/18; 152, 150, 147/*SII*. 7; 118/*SII*. 12; 94/34-35
6.	Vāṇavaṇmahādēvi-Cm.	...	70/*SII*. 2
7.	Vayalūr (in Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam)	...	58/18
8.	Veḷppūr	...	273/*SII*. 8

164. *Kāndaḷūr-Nāḍu* (in Vāṇakōp-Pāḍi)

1.	Vichūr	...	64/*SII*. 8

165. *Kaṛpūṇḍi-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5 58 M/5 2C.

1.	Attiyūr	Attiyūr	51/35–36

166. **Kaya(ṟ)ppākkai-Nāḍu* (Cuddalore Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-9 58 M/9 2A, 3A

1.	Akkaḷaneṇmaḍi-Cm. (B)	Akkaḍavalli	334/*SII*. 8

---

*In one instance given as Kayava-pākkai-Nāḍu (304/*SII*. 8)

2. Karumavūr — Karumbūr — 433/28
3. (Kayaṟppākkam) — Kayappākkam — ...
4. Tirutturai — Tiruttaḷūr (Tirutturaiyūr) — 435/25

Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu See Āṇmūr-Nāḍu-2

Kīḻ-Āṟāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam see Āṟāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam-2

167. **Kīḻ-Koṇḍa(i)-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) 58 M/1 1B

1. Muḍiyaṇūr — Muḍiyaṇūr — 67/06
2. Tiruppālaippandal — Tiruppālapandal — 407/37-38; 172/*SII*. 17

168. *Kīḻkūr-Nāḍu* (Cuddalore Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-9 58 M/9 3C

1. Pullāli — Pillāli — 64/*SII*. 7

169. *Kīḻ-Puliyūr-Nāḍu* (in Iruṅgōḷap-Paḍi)

1. Chāttaṅguḍi — ... — 348/17

170. *Koṇḍa-Nāḍu* (in Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu)

1. Pañchavanmādēvi-Cm. (B) — ... — 69, 70/*SII*. 2

171. *Kūḍal-Nāḍu* (in Virudarājabhayaṅkara-Vaḷanāḍu) (Vriddhachalam Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-6 58 M/7 1B

1. (Kūḍal) — Kār-Kūḍal — ...
2. Ūṟṟukkuṟuchchi *alias* Ādaṇūr — Ādaṇūr — 121/*SII*. 12

---

*Written also as Kīḻ-Koṉṟai-Nāḍu.

172. *Kūḍal-Ilāḍaippāḍi (-Naḍu)* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5 58 M/5 2B

1.	Māriṅgūr *alias* Rājēndrasinganallūr	Māraṅgiyūr	79, 85, 89/35-36
2.	Nelvāypākkam *alias* Rājēndrasinga-Cm.	...	80/35-36

173. *Kuṉṟattūr-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/5 3A.

1.	Ādaṉūr-Vāṭkai	Ādanūr	876/*SII*. 7
2.	Āṟṟūr	Āttūr	Kl. 112 (a)/*EC*. X
3.	Iḍaikkuḷattūr	...	984/*SII*. 7
4.	Kuṉṟattūr	Kuṉṉattūr	321/39-40; 445/12
5.	Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai	Tiruniṟaṅkoṉṟai	319/39-40; 1012/*SII*. 7

174. *Kuṟukkai-Kūṟṟam* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/1 1A, 1C, 2B, 2C; M/5 1A, 2A.

1.	Akkaḷamalla-Cm.	...	880/*SII*. 7
2.	Attanamponnūrch-Cm. (B)	...	142/*SII*. 7
3.	Chiṟṟiṅgūr	Sittilingamaṭam	377, 419, 409, 395/09; 880/*SII*. 7
4.	Kuṟukkai	Periya-Kuṟukkai	...
5.	Marudūr (B)	...	880, 886/*SII*. 7
6.	Mēmaḷūr	Mēmāḷūr	230/36-37
7.	Neṉmalai *alias* Milāḍamahādēvi-Cm.	...	203/*SII*. 12
8.	Paḷaṅgūr	Paḷaṅgūr	270/36-37
9.	Perumbuṇam	Aruṅkurukkai (?)	259/36-37
10.	Puduppērūr	...	134/34-35
11.	Timichūr	Timmichchūr	246/36-37
12.	Tirukkōvalūr (*alias* Madurāntaka-Cm.) (B)	Tirukkōyilūr	10/*EI*. 32; 16/05; 82/*SII*. 3; 20 (K)/*EI*. 7; 133, 876, 874/*SII*. 7; 224/34-35

13.	Tirunelveṇṇai	Neyvaṇai	376, 371/08
14.	Veṅmāṟu	...	883/*SII*. 7

175. *Kuṟuñji-Aḷa-Nāḍu* (Cuddalore Tk., SA. Dt.)Map-9 58 M/10 3C

1.	Chiṟupālaiyūrppāl-Pūndamaṅgalam (D)	Siru-Pālaiyūr	55/*SII*. 8
2.	Tāmaraiyāṇpāḍi *alias* Veḷāṅgaṇpaṭṭu	...	55/*SII*. 8

176. *Kuvaḷaiya-Nāḍu* (Cuddalore Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-9. 58 M/10 3C.

1.	Pañchavanmādēvipurattu-Peruṅganūr	(E. of Tīrttanagari)	144/*SII*. 17

177. *Maṅgala-Nāḍu* (in Tirumuṇaip-Pāḍi)

1.	Ēkadīra-Cm.	...	1000/*SII*. 7
2.	Sōmaṅgalam (S & Ū)	...	966/*SII*. 7; 24/40-41

178. *Māttūr-Nāḍū* (Viluppuram Tk., SA. Dt. & Pondicheri Dn.) Map-9. 58 M/13 1A; 57 P/SE 6B, 6D

1.	Oḻukarai *alias* Kulōttuṅgachōḻa-nallūr	Oulgaret	989/*SII*. 5
2.	Paralikai-ūr in Pandi-maṅgalam	...	204/*SII*. 17
*3.	Tiruvakkarai *alias* Tribhuvana mādēvi-Cm.	Tiruvakkarai	196, 188, 202/*SII*. 17
4.	Tiruvirumbai	Irumbai	817/*SII*. 7
5.	Villinallūr (H. of (1))	Villenour	816/*SII*. 7

*This village seems to have become a *Taṇiyūr* in the fourth quarter of the 13th century A.D. (202/*SII*. 17)

Mēl-Āṉmūr-Nāḍu See Āṉmūr Nāḍu-3 :

Mēl-Ārāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam See Ārāṟṟūr-Kuṟṟam-3 :

179. *Mēlūr-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/5 3B.

1.	Ārvalam	Āvalam	980/*SII*. 7
2.	Parukkal	Parikkal	275/36-37; 980/*SII*. 7
3.	Perumpākkam *alias* Vīrarājēndra-Cm.	Perumbākkam	81/*SII*. 3: 1000/*SII*. 7
4.	Tirunāvalūr *alias* Rājādittapuram (N)	Tirunāmanallūr	1009, 987/*SII*. 7; 225, 228, 223, 260/39-40

180. *Mēṟkā-Nāḍu* (Chidambaram & Cuddalore Tks., SA. Dt.) & Pondicheri Dn.) Map-12. 58 M/3 2C; M/6 3A; M/7 1B, 1C; M/9 1B, 3A; M/11 1A, 3A; M/12 1A.

1.	Ādhirājamaṅgalyapuram (in Kīḻ-Āṉmūr-Nāḍu)	Tiruvadi	301/*SII*. 8
2.	Chaḷukkikulakāla-nallūr, H. of Ulaguyyakkoṇḍachōḻa-Cm.	...	69/26
3.	Dēvaṉ-maṅgalam (B)	...	91/*SII*. 13
4.	Kāvaṉūr *alias* Vīrarājēndra-maṅgalam, E.H. of Muḍikoṇḍa-chōḻa-Cm.	Kāvaṉūr (?)	233, 242/16
5.	Maṉaṟkuḍikaṭṭaḷai, H. of Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻa-Cm.	...	268/13
6.	Muḍikoṇḍachōḻa-Cm. (B) (in Peṇṇākaḍa-Kūṟṟam)	Paṇṇāḍam	234, 235, 237/28-29
7.	Ōmāmpuliyūr *alias* Ulagaḷanta-Cm. (B)	Umāmpuliyūr	110/34-35
8.	Pālaiyūr	...	791/*SII*. 7

9.	Tirumāṇikuḻi	Tirumāṇikuḻi	783, 786, 791/*SII*. 7
10.	Tirumudukuṉṟam (in Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam)	Vriddhāchalam	150, 147/*SII*. 7; 118/*SII*. 12; 94/34-35
11.	Tirunāraiyūr (T)	Tirunāraiyūr	153/*SII*. 12
12.	Tiruppātirippuliyūr *alias* Paranirupaparākrama-Cm. (in Paṭṭāṉpākkai Nāḍu)	Tiruppāppuliyūr	743/*SII*. 7
13.	Tiruttinainagar, H. of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-chōḻa-Cm.	Tirttanagari	136, 143/*SII*. 17
14.	Tiruvaṟatturai-Nelvāyil in Muḍikoṇḍachōḻa-Cm.	Tiruvaḍatturai	219/28-22
15.	Tiruvayindirapuram	Tiruvēndipuram	760/*SII*. 7; 88/43-44; 244/55-56
16.	Tiṭṭaikuḍi *alias* Tiruchchiṟṟambala-Cm.	Tiṭṭaguḍi	273, 283/*SII*. 8
17.	Tribhuvanamahādēvi-Cm. (T)	Tribhuvane	743/*SII*. 7
18.	Tyāgavalli (in *Kiḻvaḻi*)	Tyāgavalli	129/*SII*. 17
19.	Uṟumūr *alias* Vikramachōḻa-Cm. (in Nalvayalūr-Kūṟṟam)	Erumbūr	390/13; 474/37-38
20.	Vāṇavaṉmādēvipuram (N) (in Paṭṭāṉpākkai-Nāḍu)	Vānavanmādēvi	776, 775, 772, 782/*SII*. 7
21.	Vīrāṇam	Vīrāṇanallūr (?)	406/08

181. *Mēṟkūr-Nāḍu* (Cuddalore Tk., Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-9. 58 M/9 3A.

*1.	Adi-Araiyamaṅgalam	Tiruvadi	287/*SII*. 6
2.	Chiṟudhāmanallūr	...	21/22

*See Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu : 1; this place seems to have become a *Nagara* later & included in Kīḻ-Āṇmūr-Nāḍu.

182. *Meykuṉṟa-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5 58 M/1 1B.

1.	Chembiyanmādēvi	...	113/34-35
2.	Chiṟṟāmūr	Chittāmūr	85/*SII*. 8
3.	Kūvaṉūr	Kūvaṉūr	80/*SII*. 8

183. *Mīkoṉṟai-Nāḍu* (Tiruvannamalai Tk., NA. Dt.)

1.	Malaiyaṉūr	Malaiyanūr-Chekkaḍi	106/40-41
2.	Mēl-Vēḷūr (or Peru-Vēḷūr)	Vēḷūr	12/*EI*. 32; 66/32-33; 268/*SII*. 13
3.	Peruṅguḷattūr	Peruṅgoḷattūr	277/60-61

184. *Milāḍu-(2000)* (*alias* Jananātha-Vaḷanāḍu) (Tirukkoyilur & Kallakkurichi Tks., SA. Dt. & Attur Tk., Salem Dt.) Map-12.

1. Ārāṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam-1, 2 & 3.
2. Āṟṟūr-Kūṟṟam
3. Kuṟukkai-Kūṟṟam
4. Naṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam-1 & 2
5. Paraṉūr-Kūṟṟam
6. Timichūr-Nāḍu
7. Vēmbār-Kūṟṟam

184a. *Muḍiyūr-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/5 2B.

1.	Kuchappāḍi	...	745/05
2.	(Muḍiyūr)	Grāmam	181/06; 735/05

185. *Nalvayalūr-Kūṟṟam* (Chidambaram Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-10. 58 M/11 1A.

1.	Uṟumūr (D.B.) *alias* Vikramachōḷa-Cm.	Erumbūr	49/*SII*. 13; 379, 385/13; 740/*SII*. 8

Naṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam-1:

186. *Naṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam* (Kallakkurichi Tk., SA. Dt.) 58 I/14 3B, 3C, 4B.

1.	Ālambaḷam	Ālambalam	443/13
2.	Kūgaiyūr	Kūgaiyūr	93/18
3.	(Naṟaiyūr)	Naraiyūr	...

Naṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam-2:

187. *Vaḍa-Naṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam* (Kallakkurichi Tk., SA. Dt.) 58 I/14 2C.

1.	Ulagilvaliyanallūr	Olagiyanallūr	174/40-41

188. *Narip(p)aḷḷi-Nāḍu* (Tiruvannamalai Tk., NA. Dt.) 57 L/SE 5F, 6F.

1.	Iṟaivāṉaraiyūr	...	76/06
2.	Kūkūrppāḍi	...	80/06
*3.	Peruṅguḷattūr	Peruṅkoḷattūr	274/60-61
4.	Rājakaṇḍapuram	Rāyaṇḍapuram	277/60-61

189. *Neluvūr-Nāḍu* (in Rājēndrasimha-Vaḷanāḍu)

1.	Irumarapundūya-Perumāḷ-Maṅgalam	...	47/*SII*. 8
2.	Kumārāditya-Cm.	...	69, 70/*SII*. 2
3.	Tiruchchiṟṟambala-maṅgalam	...	56/*SII*. 8

190. *Ōkūr-Nāḍu* (in Tirumuṉaippāḍi)

1.	Ōkūr	...	994/*SII*. 7

---

*See Mīkoṉṟai-Nāḍu : 3.

191. *Pādūr-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5 58 M/6 1B

*1.	Chēnda-maṅgalam	Sēndamaṅgalam	989/*SII*. 7
2.	Pādūr	Pādūr	282/36-37

192. *Pākka--Nāḍu* (Cuddalore Tk., SA., Dt.) Map-9. 58 M/9 2C

1.	Pākkam	Pākkam	85/41-42

193. *Pāṉaiyūr-Nāḍu* (Viluppuram Tk., SA. Dt. & Pondicheri Dn.) Map-12. 57 P/SW 4–5F; P/SE 6A; 58 M/5 1C; M/9 1A–2A

1.	Āṉāṅgūr	Ānāṅgūr	99/12; 302/*SII*. 8; 374/58-59; 126/27; 142/23
2.	Chiṟṟiyaṉpākkam	...	205/*SII*. 3
**3.	Chōḻamāṇpūṇḍi-Talaivānallūr H of (10)	Daḻavāṉūr	53/05; 46/22
4.	Dīnachintāmaṇinallūr	Chintāmaṇi	389/22
5.	Indampēḍu in Chāttaṉūr	Sāttanūr	309/28-29
6.	Kāṭṭupākkam (Ū) (in Āṉāṅgūr-Nāḍu)	...	316/*SII*. 8
7.	Paṉaiyūr, S.H. of (10)	...	158/18
8.	Paravaipuram (N & T) (in Puṟaiyūr-Nāḍu)	Paṉaiyapuram	319/17; 753/*SII*. 8
9.	Poykaipākkam (or Poypākkam)	...	223, 227/*SII*. 17
10.	Rājarāja-Cm. (B & T)	Brahmadēsam	159, 158/18; 146/*SII*. 12
10(a)	Rājarāja-Cm. (B & T)	Eṇṇāyiram; s.a. (10)	330, 348, 347/17

* The name of the Nāḍu is read as Parudūr-Nāḍu by mistake.

** This place is said to be the Southern Hamlet of (10) in 46/22 which is a mistake, since it is situated to the North of the main village.

11.	Tiruvāmāttūr (D) (in Vāvalūr-Nāḍu)	Tiruvāmāttūr	745, 744/*SII*. 8; 2, 1/22
12.	Tiruveṇpēḍu, N.H. of (10)	Tiruvampaṭṭu	528/37-38
13.	Tribhuvanamādēvi-nallūr, S.H. of (10)	s.a. (7) ?	159/18
14.	Veḷuṅgambāḍi	...	226/*SII*. 17
15.	Viḷuppuram *alias* Jananātha-Cm. (in Vāvalūr-Nāḍu)	Villupuram	318/*SII*. 8; 271/36-37

194. **Paraṇūr-Kūṟṟam* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/2 1C; M/6 1A.

1.	Iraiyānaraiyūr *alias* Chōḷakēraḷa-Cm. (B)	Elavānāsūr	133, 167/06; 473/37-38; 234/*SII*. 12
2.	Kaḍiyūṟṟu *alias* Kalimalla-Cm.	...	872/*SII*. 7
3.	(Paraṇūr)	Pāndūr (?)	...
4.	Peruveṅgūr	...	263/38-39

195. *Paruvūr-Kūṟṟam* (Vriddhachalam Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/6 3A.

1.	Chāṟṟukkūḍal *alias* Jinachintāmaṇi-nallūr (*Śālā Bhōgam*)	Sāttukkūḍal	63/18
2.	Neṟkuppai-Tirumudukuṉṟam	Vriddhāchalam	52/*SII*. 13; 40/19; 152, 150, 147/*SII*. 7; 118/*SII*. 12; 94/34-35
3.	(Paruvūr)	Parūr	...
4.	Vayalūr	Vayalūr	58/18

196. *Paṭṭāṇpākkai-Nāḍu* (Cuddalore Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-9. 58 M/9 3B, 3C; M/10 1C.

1.	Chōḷakulavallinallūr	Tirukkaṇṭēśvaram	406/21; 775/*SII*. 7; 153, 149, 165/*SII*. 17; 141/33-34

---

*The variants of the name of this Nāḍu are Pāṇūr-Kūṟṟam & Pālūr-Kūṟṟam.

2.	(Paṭṭāṉpākkam)	(Kīḻ-or Mēl-) Paṭṭāmbākkam	...
3.	Pullāli, H. of (1)	Pillāli	247/55-56
*4.	Vāṇavaṇmādēvipuram	Vānavanmādēvi	774/*SII*. 7
5.	Tiruppātirippuliyūr *alias* Paraniruparākrama-Cm. (B)	Tiruppāppuliyūr	741, 748/*SII*. 7

197. *Peṇṇākaṭak-Kūṟṟam* (Vriddhachalam Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-6. 58 M/3 2C.

1.	Paṇṇākaṭam	Pennāḍam	655/*SII*. 5

198. *Pēriṅgūr-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5. 58 M/5 2C.

1.	Parakkōvūr	...	207/06
2.	Pēriṅgūr (B)	Pēraṅgiyūr	271/36-37

199. *Peṟukaṉūr-Nāḍu* (Cuddalore Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-9. 58 M/9 2C; M/13 2A; M/14 1A.

1.	Chiṟu-Vāgūr	...	320/*SII*. 8
2.	Dēvaṉūr	...	320/*SII*. 8
3.	Kiḻk-Kumāramaṅgalam	Kīḻ-Kumāramaṅgalam	320/*SII*. 8
4.	Kūḍalūr	Cuddalore (?)	1004/*SII*. 7; 320/*SII*. 8
5.	(Peṟukaṉūr)	Peruṅgalūr (?)	...

200. *******Puṟaiyūr-Nāḍu* (Villupuram Tk., SA. Dt.) 58 P/SE 6A

1.	Paravaipuram (N & T)	Paṇayavaram	319/17; 753/*SII*. 8
2.	Bhuvaṇamāṇikkapuram (N)	Vikravāṇḍi	285/15

---

*See Mēṟkā-Nāḍu : 20.

**Written as Peṟaiyūr-Nāḍu in one instance (753/*SII*. 8)

201. *Tāmar-Nāḍu* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5 58 M/1 3c; M/5 2a, 3a

1.	Kalattūr	...	371/08
2.	Kiḻiyūr	Kiḻiyūr	382, 409/09; 133/*SII*. 7
3.	Pūvaṉūr	Pūvaṉūr	324/39-40
4.	Tāmar	Dāmal	885/*SII*. 7

202. *Taṇiya-Nāḍū* (in Naḍuvil-Maṇḍalam)

1.	Chārapākkam *alias* Murukkampaṭṭu	...	859/*SII*. 4

203. *Timichūr-Nāḍū* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5.58 M/1 2b

*1.	Timichūr	Timmichchūr	248/36-37

204. *Tirumuṉaip-Pāḍi* (Tirukkoyilur Tk., & Cuddalore Tks., SA. Dt.) Map-12

1. Āṇmūr-Nāḍu-1, 2 & 3
2. Arachūr-Nāḍu
3. Aviyaṉūr-Nāḍu
4. Ēmāppēṟṟūr-Nāḍu
5. Iḍaiyāṟṟu-Nāḍu
6. Kayaṟppākkai-Nāḍu
7. Kūḍal-Ilāḍaip-Pāḍi (-Nāḍu)
8. Kuṉṟvattūr-Nāḍu
9. Maṅgala-Nāḍu
10. Mēlūr-Nāḍu
11. Muḍiyūr-Nāḍu
12. Ōkūr-Nāḍu

---

*See Kuṟukkai-Kūṟṟam : 8

13. Pādūr-Nāḍu
14. Pēriṅgūr-Nāḍu
15. Peṟukaṇūr-Nāḍu
16. Tāmar-Nāḍu
17. Tiruveṇṇainallūr-Nāḍu

205. Tiruveṇṇainallūr-Nāḍū (Tirukkoyilūr Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5.58 M/5 2B

1. Chevalai (S)	Periya-Sevala	19(C)/*EI*. 7
2. Tiruveṇṇainallūr (D) & (B)	Tiruveṇṇainallūr	941/*SII*· 7; 91/*SII*. 8; 423/21; 135/*SII*. 12

206. Uḍaikkāṭṭu-Nāḍū (Tirukkōyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5.57 P/SW 6C; M/1 1A, 1C

1. Aṟaiyaṇinallūr	Aragaṇḍanallūr	1021, 1019/*SII*. 7; 131/34-35
2. Kiṅgiṇippāḍi	...	67/35-36
3. Neṟkuṉṟam *alias* Vayiramēga-Cm.	Nerkunam	163/*SII*. 12; 859/*SII*. 7; 217/34-35
4. Paralūr	Paraṇūr	62, 65/35-36
5. Tāyaṇūr	Vaḍakarai-Tāyaṇūr	72/35-36

Vaḍa-Naṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam See Naṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam – 2

**207 Vāgūr-Nāḍū* (Pondichēri Dn) Map-9 58 M/9 3C

1. Chēṭṭupākkam	...	2/*EI*. 18
2. Iṟappuṇaichchēri	...	2/*EI*. 18
**3. Kaḷaiyūr	Kalaiyūr	743/*SII*. 7
4. Tāmanallūr	...	235/*SII*. 17
5. Vāgūr (*alias* Aḻagiyachōḻa-Cm.)	Bāhūr	804, 814, 813/*SII*. 7
6. Viḷāṅgāṭṭaṅ-gaḍuvanūr	Kaḍuvanūr	2/*EI*. 18

*This Nāḍu was first included in the *Kīḻvaḷi* of Aruvā-Nāḍu; later in Vēśālippāḍi.
**This was the Southern hamlet of Tribhuvanamahādēvi-Cm. (T) in Mēṟkā-Nāḍu

208 *Vāṇagōp-Pāḍi* (Tiruvannamalai Tk., NA. Dt. & Tirukkoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.) **Map-12**

1. Āḍaiyūr-Nāḍu
2. Aṇṇā-Nāḍu
3. Cheṅguṉṟa-Nāḍu
4. Kāndaḷūr-Nāḍu
5. Kīḻ-Koṇḍai-Nāḍu
6. Meykuṉṟa-Nāḍu
7. Narippaḷḷi-Nāḍu
8. Uḍaikkāṭṭu-Nāḍu
9. Vilaiyūr-Nāḍu

209. **Vāvalūr-Nāḍu* (Villupuram Tk., SA. Dt.) Map-5 58 M/5 1C

1.	Jananātha-Cm. (T)	Viḻuppuram	271/36-37
2.	Śīlachintāmaṇi-nallūr	...	34/22
3.	Tiruvāmāttūr (D)	Tiruvāmāttūr	719, 742, 745/*SII*. 8; 63/*SII*. 13

210. *Vēmbār-Kūṟṟam* (Perambalur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-2 58 I/11 2C; I/15 2B

1.	Arumbār	Arumbāvūr	251/30-31
2.	(Vēmbār)	Venbāvūr	...

211. *Vēśālip-Pāḍi* (Cuddalore Tk., SA. Dt. & Pondichery Dn.) Map-12 58 M/9 3C; M/10 1CC; 2C, 3C

**1.	Arumbākkam	...	481/*SII*. 7
2.	Chiṟudhāmanallūr (in Mēṟkūr-Nāḍu)	...	21/22
3.	Chiṟu-pālaiyūr	Siru-Pālaiyūr	739/*SII*. 7
4.	Chiṟu-Vēḷūr (in Iḷaiyūr-Nāḍu)	...	257/23
5.	Jayaṅgoṇṇḍachōḻa-Cm.	...	70/*SII*. 2
6.	Kūḍalūr	Cuddalorh (?)	941/*SII*. 7
7.	Maṇalūr in Maṇaṟkuḍi	...	444/21
8.	Maṇāṟṟūr	...	522/21

---

*This was first included in the *Mīyvaḻi* of Aruvā-Nāḍu; later in Paṇaiyūr-Nāḍu.

**In this case Vēśālip-Pāḍi is said to be in Tirumuṇaip-Pāḍi, which may be a mistake.

9.	Pākkam (in Pākka-Nāḍu)	...	85/41-42
10.	Paṉaiyūr (in Iḷaiyūr-Nāḍu)	...	17/19
11.	Pullāli (in Kīḻkūr-Nāḍu)	...	64/*SII*. 7
12.	Pūnda-maṅgalam, *pāl* of Chiṟu-Pālaiyūr (in Kuṟuñji-Aḷa-Nāḍu)	...	55/*SII*. 8
13.	Tāmanallūr	s. a. (2) ?	235/*SII*. 17
14.	Tāmaraiyāṉpāḍi *alias* Veḷaṅganpaṭṭu (in Kuṟuñji-Aḷa-Nāḍu)	...	55/*SII*. 8
*15.	Tiruchcōpuram-Tyāgavalli	Tiruchchōpuram & Tyāgavalli	128/*SII*. 17
16.	Vāgūr *alias* Aḻagiyachōḻa-Cm. (T) (in Vāgūr-Nāḍu)	Bāhūr	67/21; 804, 812, 814/*SII*. 7

212. *Vilaiyūr-Nāḍu* (Tirukoyilur Tk., SA. Dt.)

1.	Cheṟuppaṟai	Mēlvālai	52/35-36
2.	Neṟkuppai	...	877/*SII*. 7

213. *Viḻupparaiya-Nāḍu* (Viluppuram Tk., SA. Dt. & Pondicheri Dn.) Map-9 58 M/9 1B.

1.	Ariñjiya-maṅgalam	...	20/22
2.	Kārāṇaikkōṭṭai	...	199/*SII*. 17
3.	Māmbākkam	...	67/19
4.	Mēyūr	...	206/*SII*. 17
5.	Tribhuvanamādēvi-Cm. (T)	Tribhuvane	176/19; 365/17

---

*See Mēṟkā-Nāḍu: 18

Kongu and Pandi-Mandalam
(bordering Chola-Mandalam)

214. *Adaḷaiyūr-Nāḍu* : ***Tēṉāṟṟūppōkku*** (in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) (Tirumayam Tk., Tp. Dt. & **Tiruppattur** Tk., Rd. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/12 2c; J/16 3c.

1.	Ilaka-nallūr	...	263/*IPS*.
*2.	Kōnēri Tiruyiṅgaikkuḍi	...	406/54-55
*3.	Kuṟaṭṭi	Kuraṭṭi	406/54-55
4.	Niyamam	Nēmam	154/35-36
**5.	Nuḷambūr *alias* Pa[ñchavan-mahādēvi] nallūr	Irumbānāḍu	124/*IPS*.
*6.	Paṇaikkuḍi	...	406/54-55
7.	Tirukkuṉṟakkuḍi-Tirumalai	Kunnakkuḍi	208, 217/*SII*. 14; 411/54-55 397/54-55

215. *Kalvāyi(l)-Nāḍu* (Tirumayam Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/12 1B, 1C, 2C.

1.	Arachanārāyaṇapuram *alias* Sundarapāṇḍyapuram, H. of (9)	...	360/*IPS*.
2.	Chirātta-nallūr	Sirāndanallūr	408/*IPS*.

---

*These are said to be situated in Kīḻ-Kuṇḍāṟu.

**This seems to have been transferred later to Miḻalai-Kūṟṟam.

3.	Iḷaiyātta(n)kuḍi *alias* Kulaśēkharapuram	Iḷaiyāttaṅguḍi	38, 23/26
4.	Iraṇiyūr	Iraṇiyūr	4/26
5.	Kāḷaiyarkālap-perunteru *alias* Kulaśēkharapuram	s.a. (3)	15/26
6.	Koṟṟa-maṅgalam near Iḷaiyāttakkuḍi	...	80/16
7.	Kuṉṟattūr	...	85/16
8.	Nelvāyil	Nelvāsal	252/*IPS*.
9.	Pulla-maṅgalam	Pillamaṅgalam	408/*IPS*.

216. *Kāṇa-Nāḍu* (in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) (Tirumayam Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/11 2C, 3C; J/12 1C; J/15 2A, 3A; J/16 1A.

1.	Ādaṇūr	Ādaṇūr	395/*IPS*.
2.	Āṇkuḍi (Ū) (in Cheṅguṉṟa-Nāḍu)	Āyaṇkuḍi	405/*IPS*.
3.	Anumantāy *alias* Añjaṇamaṅgalam (in Tuṟumā-Nāḍu)	Hanumantanpaṭṭi	250/*IPS*.
4.	Arichāttanūr	...	38/*SII*. 13
5.	Kaṇṇaṇūr (in Tuṟumā-Nāḍu)	Kaṇṇanūr	273/*IPS*.
6.	Kōṭṭaiyūr	Kōṭṭaiyūr	243/*IPS*.
7.	Muṇiyandai	Munaisandai	61, 247/*IPS*.
8.	Pēraiyūr (D. B.)	Pēraiyūr	218/*IPS*.
9.	Perunduṟai	Perundurai	242/*IPS*.
10.	Tirumeyam (D)	Tirumayam	388/06
11.	Tirunāvalūr (in Tuṟumā-Nāḍu)	...	250/*IPS*.
12.	Tiruvotikāl	Malayakkōvil	246/*IPS*.
13.	Tulaiyānilai	Tulaiyānūr	408/*IPS*.

14.	Ukurai-ūr	Ūṇaiyūr	465/*IPS*.
15.	Viraiyāchchilai (*Paḍaippaṟṟu* & *Ūr*)	Virāchchilai	346, 421/*IPS*.

217. *Kīḻaṅga-Nāḍu* (in Koṅgu) (Karur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-1. 58 I/4 3A, 3B.

1.	Neṟuvūr (*alias* Vīrachōḻa-Cm.)	Nerūr	211/*SII*. 13; 336/27-28
2.	Pugaḻiyūr	Pugaḻūr	350/27-28

218. **Kīḻ-Kūṇḍāṟu* (in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) (Tiruppattur Tk., Rd. Dt) Map-4. 58 J/12 2C, 3B, 3C; J/16 2A.

1.	Aḻagāpuri *alias* Cheḻigai-Nārāyaṇa-puram	Aḻagāpuri (H. of Nāchchiyāpuram)	101/24
2.	Chōḻaśikhāmaṇinallūr	...	Kl. 111/*EC*. X; 157, 160, 214, 239/*SII*. 14
3.	Illañjēri near Poyil	(Poyyalūr)	29/16
4.	Kōnēri-tiru-yīngaikkuḍi	...	406/54-55
5.	Kuṟaṭṭi	Kuraṭṭi	406/54-55
6.	Marudaṅguḍi	Marudanguḍi	149/35-36
7.	Paṇaikkuḍi	...	406/54-55
8.	Paṭṭiṇam	...	161/*SII*. 14
9.	Rājēndramaṅgala-Cm.	...	284/23
**10.	Veḻiyāṟṟūr	Veḻiyāttūr	6/*EI*- 25

219. *Koḻuvūr-Kūṟṟam* (in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) (Tiruppattur Tk., Rd. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/12 2B.

1.	Koḻuvūr	...	*IA*., XXII, pp. 57-75
2.	Perumūr	...	*TAS*., I. pp. 158-59

---

*Whether this is to be considered as a Nāḍu is doubtful.

**See Koḻuvūr-Kūṟṟam: 4.

*3. Tirupputtūr (B) or Puttūr (in *Mī-Kuṇḍāṟu*)	Tiruppattūr	5, 15/*SII*. 14; 206(A)/*SII*. 3
4. Veḷiyāṟṟūr (in *Kīḻ-Kuṇḍāṟu*)	Veḷiyāttūr	6/*EI*. 25; *TAS*., IV, No. 25

220. Kūḍalūr-Nāḍu (in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) (Tirumayam Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/11 2B, 2C, 3B.

1. Chevalūr	Sevalūr	268, 401/*IPS*.
2. Chiṟṟiyūr (B)	Chittūr	26, 83, 85, 87/*IPS*.
**3. Paṉaiyūr	Paṉaiyūr	496/29-30
4. Pūvālaikkuḍi	Pūvālaikkuḍi	143/07
5. Sundarachōḻapurattu-Kūḍal	...	400/*IPS*.

221. Miḻalai-Kūṟṟam (in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) (Arantangi Tk., Tj. Dt. & Tirumayam Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4 & 8. 58 J/16 2-3C, N/4 & 8 3A, 3B, 3C; O/NW 1A, 1B, 1C.

Kīḻ-Kuṟu :

1. Arumbūr	...	264/*SII*. 14
2. Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻa-nallūr	...	194/*SII*. 14
3. Koḻuvaṉūr	Koḻuvaṉūr	229(A), 257/*SII*. 14; 442/29-30
4. Maṇamēlkuḍi *alias* Kulōttuṅgachōḻa-paṭṭiṉam	Maṇamēlkuḍi	448/*SII*. 8
5. Mañjakkuḍi	Mañjakkuḍi	154/61-62; 210/*SII*. 8
6. Poduvakkuḍi (Ū)	(near Kannākkūr in Arantangi Tk.)	288/61-62
7. Poṉpaṟṟi	Ponpeṭṭi	145, 194/*SII*. 14
8. Rājakēsari-nallūr	...	145, 157, 194/*SII*. 14

---

*This was transferred later to Adaḻaiyūr-Nāḍu.

**Kūḍalūr-Nāḍu was in Uṟattūr-Kūṟṟam in this case.

9.	Tachchaṉūr	...	301/*SII*. 5; 387/61-62
10.	Taṇḍalai	Taṇḍalai	11/*EI*. 25
11.	Uttamachōḻa-nallūr	...	157, 160, 194/*SII*. 14
12.	Vaṅganagar	Vanganagaram	380/29-30
13.	Veḻḻūr	Veḻḻūr	392/*SII*. 8; 245/*SII*. 14
14.	Veṭchiyūr *alias* Mummuḍichōḷa-nallūr	Vichchūr (?)	372/*SII*. 4
15.	Viḷattūr	(Peru-or Siṟu-) Viḷattūr	372/*SII*. 4
Mēlkūṟu-Mipāmbāṟu :			
16.	Chēnda-maṅgalam	...	411/*IPS*.
17.	Ēnaṅgaḷūr	Enangam (?)	372/*IPS*.
18.	Kāyaṅguḍi	...	239/*SII*. 14
19.	Māḷavarmāṇikkam	Vāḷaramāṇikkam	324/*IPS*.
20.	Poṉpaṟṟi	...	145, 194/*SII*. 14
Naḍuvil-Kūṟu :			
21.	Amaraḍi-maṅgalam or Amaraḍakki-maṅgalam	Amaraḍakki	15/24; 694/16
22.	Chemmantai in Parāntaka-nallūr	...	145, 194/*SII*. 14
23.	Kaṭṭikuṟichchi in Parāntakanallūr	...	145, 157/*SII*. 14; 45/36-37
24.	Parāntaka-nallūr *alias* Kulōttuṅga-chōḻa-nallūr	Irumbānāḍu	124, 126/*IPS*.
25.	Paravili-māṅgalam	...	301/*SII*. 5
26.	Pudukkuḍi in Parāntaka-nallūr	...	457/29-30
27.	Pullūrkuḍi or Pullūrkuḍi-poṉpaṟṟi	Pillukuḍi (?)	301/*SII*. 5; 372/*SII*. 4; 130/08; 439/61-62

28.	Puṉkañchēri in Parāntaka-nallūr	...	194/*SII*. 14
29.	Tachchaṉ-Neṉmali	Tachchamalli	161/*SII*. 14
30.	Tuñjalūr	Tuñjaṉūr	206(A)/*SII*. 3; 301/*SII*. 5; 99/36-37
31.	Vīra-maṅgalam (Ū)	Vīra-maṅgalam	105/45-46

Vaḍa-Pāmbāṟu :

32.	Achuvatavattūr	...	551-26
33.	Aṇḍakkuḍi	Āṇḍakuḍi	194/*SII*. 14
34.	Arumoḷidēva-nallūr	...	194/*SII*. 14
35.	Taṇṇi-Aṇḍakkuḍi *alias* Daraṇi-vichchādiranallūr	s.a. 33 (?)	301/*SII*. 5
36.	Vaigunda-nallūr-Chiṟuvambūr	...	301/*SII*. 5

General :

37.	Aḍumbār	Aḍambūr	66/27
38.	Cheyyānam *alias* Parākrama-pāṇḍya-nallūr	...	245/*SII*. 14; 301/*SII*. 5
39.	Irumbāḷi	...	265/28-29
40.	Irāji-rāja-nallūr	...	21/23
41.	Kāra-maṅgalam	Kāra-maṅgalam	411/*IPS*.
42.	Karivili	...	125/12
43.	Muṉpālai	...	230/26
44.	Okkūr	Okkūr	247/*SII*. 8
45.	Pārūr	...	67/10
46.	Vēḷ-maṅgalam	...	229(b)/*SII*. 14

222. Ollaiyūr-Kūṟṟam (in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) (Tirumayam Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/11 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3B.

1.	Āmānallūr *alias* Āṇkuḍi (Ū)	...	84/*IPS*.
2.	Chāttaṉūr	Sāttaṉūr	106, 149/*IPS*.
3.	Iḍaiyāṟṟūr	Iḍaiyāttūr	161/*IPS*.
4.	Kalaiyamaṅgalam in Sundarachōḻa-puram	(see (10))	59/58-59
5.	Kāraiyūr	Kāraiyūr	157, 399/*IPS*.
6.	Kīḻ-Taṉiyam	Kīḻattaṉiyam	23/*IPS*.
7.	Mēl-taṉiyam	Mēlattaṉiyam	199/*IPS*.
8.	Neriñjikkuḍi	Neriñjikkuḍi	59-60/*IPS*.
9.	Ollaiyūrmaṅgalam	Oliyamaṅgalam	345, 391/*IPS*.
10.	Sundarachōḻapuram *alias* Dēśiyukanta-paṭṭinam	Sundaram	268, 382/*IPS*; 46/16
11.	Viṉaitukki *alias* Rājēndrachōḻa-puram	Kaḷḷampaṭṭi	133/*IPS*.

223. Perumbūr-Nāḍu (in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) (Tiruppattur Tk., Rd. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/16 2B, 3A, 3B.

1.	Aṇḍakkuḍi	Āṇḍakuḍi	94/*SII*. 2
2.	Chāykkalūr (Ū)	Sākkōṭṭai	101/45-46; 38/46-47
3.	Māttūr *alias* Vīra-Pāṇḍya-puram	Māttūr	329/49-50

224. Pūṅguṉṟa-Nāḍu (in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) (Tiruppattur Tk., Rd. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/12 1A, 1B.

1.	Mañjaṉēri	...	71/16
2.	Pūṅguṉṟam	Mahīpālanpaṭṭi	162/35-36
3.	Vēlaṅguḍi	Vēlaṅguḍi	92/16; 59/58-59

225. *Puṛamalai-Nāḍu* (in Pāṇḍi-Maṇḍalam) (Alangudi Tk., Tp. Dt. & Tirupattur Tk., Rd. Dt.) Map-4. 58 J/11 3A, 3B; J/12 1B.

1.	Chēvūr	Sevvūr	289/*IPS*.
2.	Kumaranchēndakuḍi	...	131/*IPS*.
3.	Muññaikkuḍi	Minnalkuḍi	289/*IPS*; 92/16
4.	Poṇṇamarāpati	Ponnamarāvati	131, 161/*IPS*; 4/09; 320/14
5.	Pūlāṅguṛichchi (Ū)	Pūlāṅgurichchi	398/*IPS*.
6.	Tirukkoḷakkuḍi	Tirukkaḷākkuḍi	42, 36/16
7.	Veṭkūr *alias* Malayadvaja-Cm.	...	245/*IPS*.

226. **Taṭṭaikaḷa-Nāḍu* (in Kkoṅgu) (Karur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-1. 58 J/1 1C; J/11 1B.

1.	Chaṇappirāṭṭi	Senappareṭṭi	1191/*SITI*.
2.	Chāttaṇūr	...	191/17
3.	Dēvaṇappaḷḷi Tirunombalūr	Sōmūr	24/*SII*. 3; 391/*SII*. 4
4.	Kaṛṛaḷi-Cm. (B)	Kaṭṭalai-Agrahāram	69/*SII*. 2
5.	Kēraḷapaḷḷi	...	23/*SII*. 3
6.	Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Cm.	...	339/27-28
7.	Maṇṇaṛai	...	23/*SII*. 3
8.	Marudāntakapuram	...	360/27-28
9.	Muḷḷippāḍi	...	519/58-59
10.	Tirummukkūḍal	Tirumukkūḍalūr	196/17; 19/23

227. *Veṅgāla-Nāḍu* (in Koṅgu) (Karur Tk., Tp. Dt.) Map-1. 58 J/1 1B; E/SE 6F.

1.	Gaṇavatinallūr	...	21/*SII*. 3

*Taṭṭay-Nāḍu and Taṭṭaiyūr-Nāḍu are the two variants of the name of this Nāḍu.

2.	Karuvūr *alias* Tiru-Vañji-mānagaram or Karuvūr-Vañji-mānagaram *alias* Muḍivaḷaṅgu-chōḷapuram	Karūr	165/36-37; 387/*SII*. 4; 335/27-28; 1190/*SITI*; 24/*SII*. 3
3.	Nelvāyppaḷḷi	...	22/*SII*. 3
4.	Pākkūr	...	20/*SII*. 3
5.	Paḷa-Nāgampaḷḷi	Nāgampaḷḷi	260/30-31
6.	Puṇṇam	Punnam	492/20; 24/*SII*. 3
7.	Veñjamakkūḍal	Veñjamakkūḍalūr	145/05

BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. Original Sources

A. Epigraphical :

Annual Reports on (South) Indian Epigraphy (including *Madras Epigraphical Reports*), 1887-1962.

Butterworth, A. and Venugopal Chetty, V., *Nellore District Inscriptions*, 3 vols., Madras, 1905.

Epigraphia Carnatica, Vols. III, IV, IX, X, XIV.

Epigraphia Indica, Vols. I to XXXVI.

Inscriptions of the Pudukkottai State (Texts), Pudukkottai, 1929.

Inscriptions in the Pudukkottai State (Translations), Pudukkottai, 1941.

South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. I to VIII, XII to XIV, and XVII.

South Indian Temple Inscriptions, Vols. I to III, Madras, 1953-57.

Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanam Inscriptions, Vol. I, Madras, 1931.

B. Literary :

Aganāṉūṟu [Published by S. Rajam, Madras-1, 1958]

Chōḷamaṇḍala-Śatakam (of Atmanatha Desikar) Ed. Somasundara Desikar.

Dēvāram [" Aḍaṅgaṉmuṟai ", Ed. by Mayilai-Kiḻār Iḷamurugaṉār, Madras, 1953], 2 vols.

Naṉṉūl (of Pavaṇandi-Munivar) with commentary by Mayilainathar, Ed. U. V. Saminathaiyar, Madras, 1918.

Naṟṟiṇai [Published by S. Rajam, Madras-1, 1957].

Paṭṭiṉappālai in *Pattuppāṭṭu* [Published by S. Rajam, Madras-1, 1957].

Periyapurāṇam (with *Chēkkiḻār Suvāmikaḷ-Purāṇam* of Umāpati Sivāchāryar) Ed. Śrī Kāsi-Maṭham, Tiruppanandāḷ, 1950.

Puṟanāṉūṟu (Published by S. Rajam, Madras-1, 1958).

Chēkkiḻār Suvāmikaḷ Purāṇam, see *Periyapurāṇam*.

II. Secondary Sources and Cognate Material

Altekar, A.S., ... *Rāṣṭrakūṭas and Their Times*, Poona, 1967.

Francis, W., ... South Arcot District Gazetteer, Madras, 1906.

Hemingway, F.R., ... Tanjore District Gazetteer, Madras, 1906.

,, ... Trichinopoly District Gazetteer, Madras, 1907.

Mahalingam, T.V., ... *Kāñcīpuram in Early South Indian History* (Asia Pub. House), 1969.

Mahalingam, T.V., ... *South Indian Polity*, II edn., University of Madras, 1968.

" ... "The Bāṇas in South Indian History" *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. XXIX, 1951.

" ... "The Citramēḻi Periyanāṭṭār", *Sethupillai (R. P.) Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume*, Madras, 1961, pp. 195-99.

" ... "The Nāgēśvaraswāmi Temple", *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. XLV, 1967, pp. 1-94.

Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., ... *The Cōḻas*, II edn., University of Madras, 1955.

Sewell, Robert, ... *Lists of the Antiquarian Remains in Presidency of Madras*, Madras, (1882), Vol. I.

Sircar, D.C., ... *Indian Epigraphy*, Motilal Banarsidass, 1965.

Spate, O.H.K., ... *India and Pakistan, A General and Rejional Geography*, London, 1957.

Vaidyanathan, K.S., ... "Ancient Geographical Divisions of Tamilnad", *Handbook*, Exhibition Committee, II International Conference–Seminar of Tamil Studies, Madras, 1968, pp. 231–37.

" ... "Maḻa–nāḍu", *The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, The Culture and Heritage Number of, Bangalore, 1956, pp. 225–60.

Vaidyanathan, K.S., ... "Muttaraiyar-nāḍu", *The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol. XLIV, Bangalore, 1953–54, pp. 39–53.

Venkatarama Ayyar, K.R., ... *A Manual of the Pudukkottai State*, Vol. II, Part I, Pudukkottai, 1940.

Venkatasubba Ayyar, V., ... "The Lāḍa Chiefs of the Tamil Country" - *The Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 7th Session, pp. 203–11.

GENERAL INDEX

Abhimānajīva-Vn., 63
Ādhirājarāja-Vn., 63
Araiya, 38
Aruvā-nāḍu, 49, 78 & f.n. 77(a)
Arumoḻidēva-Vn., 59, 63
Brahmadēya, 90 –in chōḻa-Maṇḍalam, 34
Bhūmi-puttirar, 77
Bhūpālakulavalli-Vn., 66
Bhuvanamuḻuduḍai-Vn., 66
Chaturvēdi-Maṅgalam, 90
Chittiramēḻi-Periya-Nāḍu, 36, 77
Chōḻa Country, limits of, 1-4
Chōḻa-Maṇḍalam, 15, 83
Chōḻa-Nāḍu, 14-15
Chuttamali-Vn., 65
Dēvadāna, 90
— , in Chōḻa-Maṇḍalam, 34
Dinachintāmaṇi-Vn., 65, 66
Ēṇāṭṭu-Veḻḻāṟu, 1
Eṇṇāyiram, 49
Gaḍilam, 9
Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḻa-Vn., 85
Gēyamāṇikka-Vn., 65
Gēyavinōda-Vn., 66
Iraṭṭapāḍikoṇḍachōḻa-Vn., 64
Iruṅgōḷappāḍi, 76
Janapada, 97
Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻa-Maṇḍalam, 83
Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḻa-Vn., 63
Jayasingakulakāla-Vn., 63
Kaḍaiyīḍu, 43
Kaḍuvāy (Kuḍamuruṭṭi), 10
Kaḻḻapāl, 26
Kalyāṇapuraṅgoṇḍachōḻa-Vn., 64
Kaṇḍam, 46
Karaipōṭṭānāṟu, 2, 9
Karikālakkanna-Vn., 66
Kavirap-pāl, 26
Kēraḷāntaka-Vn., 61, 62, 64
Kiḻiyūr-Nāḍu, 27-28
Kollimalai Hills, 8
Kōmaṟṟavar, 40
Kō-Nāḍu, 72-74
Kōṭṭaikkarai, *Maduḷ* of, 2
Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-Vn., 59, 63
Kuladīpaśikhāmaṇi-Vn., 66
Kulōttuṅgachōḻa-Vn., 65-6
Kūṟṟam, synonym of Nāḍu, 19-20
Kūṟu, subdivision of Nāḍu, 25
Lōkavibhāga, on Pāṇa-Rāshṭra, 78
Maḻa-Nāḍu, 75 & f.n. 21 (a)
Maṇḍala-Mudali, 15, 43
Mangalam, 90
Mēṟkā-Nāḍu, 47-48
Mīkōḻai, 47
Milāḍu, 76-77
Milāḍu-2000 bhūmi, 77
Mudalikaḷ, 40
Mūlaparishat, 91
Muttaraiyar-Nāḍu, 74-75 & f.n. 15
Nāḍāṭchi, 39
Nāḍu, territory and assembly, 19

Nāḍu, etymology, 32
— , basis of names, 31
— , region, nature of, 29-30
— , agricultural region, 32-33
— , boundaries of, 22
— , total number, 20-21
— , area, 21-24
— , number of villages in, 22
— , inter-transfer of villages, 22-5
— , subdivisions, 25
— , pairs, 26
— , regrouping, 28-29
— , one in two Vns., 59-60
— , *vis-a-vis* State, 40-44
— , officials of, 42
— , and pastoral group, 44-5
Nāḍu, the assembly, 33-39
— , identity, 34
— , constitution, 37
— , as defined by K.A N. Sastri, 34-35
— , accountant of, 39
— , functions of, 39-40
— , and Uḍankūṭṭam, 96
Nāḍu-Kaṇkāṇi, 42-44
Nāḍu-Kūṟu and *Nāḍu-Vagai*, 42-44
Naḍu-Nāḍu, same as Naḍuvil-Nāḍu
Naḍuvil-Maṇḍalam, 87
Naḍuvil-Nāḍu, 6, 83, 86-87
Nagara, 90
— , in Chōḷa-Maṇḍalam, 34
Nallūr, 90
Nāṭṭār, same as *Nāḍu*, 33
Nāṭṭiṟaiyili, 39, 40
Nāṭṭuk-Kaṇakku, 41
Nāṭṭu-Maṉṟāḍigaḷ, 45
Nāṭṭu-Mudal, 42
Nāṭṭup-puravu, 41
Nāṭṭu-tiruvaḍi, 39
Nāṭṭu-vari, 41
Nāṭṭu-viniyōgam, 39
Nāṭṭu-viyavan, 39
Nāṭṭu-vyavasthai, 39
Nittavinōda-Vn., 60, 64
Oṭṭu, agreement, 42, 97
Paḍāgai, same as *Piḍāgai*
Paḍai-ēviya, signifigance, 24
Pāḍi, 72
Pāl, subdivision of Nāḍu, 26, 90
Panaiyūr-Nāḍu, 49
Pāṇa-Rāshṭra, 78 & f. n. 61
Pāṇḍikulapati-Vn., 66
Pāṇḍikulāśani-Vn., 60
Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu, 45-46, 94
Periya-Nāṭṭār, 36
Piḍāgai, 91
Pilāṟu, subdivision of Nāḍu, 25
Puram, 90
Puṟam, 91
Puṟambaḍi, 91
Puravu-variyār, 43
Rājādhirāja-Vn., 64
Rājamahēndra-Vn., 64
Rājanārāyaṇa-Vn., 66
Rājarāja-Chaturvēdimangalam, 49
Rājarāja-Vn., 56-57, 66
Rājarāja-Vn. (alias Naḍuvil-Nāḍu), 86-87
Rājāśraya-Vn., 61-64, 66
Rājasundari-Vn., 66
Rājēndrachōḷa-Vn., 63, 65, 83-84
Rājēndrasimha-Vn., 61, 63-4, 84
Rājēndra-Vn., 84
Rāshṭra, 97
Revenue Survey, 67-68
Sources, 4-6
Śrī-gōpālas, 45
Taṉiyūr, 92-94
— , and Vaḷanāḍu, 69
— , and Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu, 94

Taṉ-kūṟu, 94
Taraṇimuḻududai-Vn., 66
Tirumuṇaippāḍi, 78
Toṇḍai-Nāḍu, 83
Tribhuvanamuḻududai-Vn., 65
Tyāgavalli-Vn., 66
Ulagamuḻududai-Vn., 66
Ulaguyyakkoṇḍachōḻa-Vn., 66
Ulakuḍaimukkōkkiḻānaḍi-Vn., 66
Uḷvari, 43
Umbaḷa-Nāḍu, 49, 66
Uppanār 9
Ūr, 91
Ūrār, Veḷḷānvagai landholders, 34-35
—, components of Nāḍu, 37
Uyyakkoṇḍār-Vn., 59, 63
Vaḷanāḍu, advent, 56-57
—, motive behind, 57
—, boundaries of, 58-59
—, total number, 58, 66-67
—, rationality behind, 67
—, and revenue Survey, 67-68
—, and Taniyūr, 69
Vāṇakōppāḍi, 77-78 & f. n. 57
Variyilār-kaṇakku, 42
Vaṭṭam, 47
Veḷḷānvagai, 90
Veḷḷāṟu, 3, 9
Vēśālippāḍi, 49, 79
Vikramachōḻa-Vn., 66
Village, definition of, 89-90
—, area of, 90
—, kinds of, 90-91
—, suburbs, 91
Vijayarājēndra-Vn., 63
Virarājēndra-Vn., 64, 66
Virudarājabhayankara-Vn., 65
Vishaya, 97

CORRIGENDA

Page	lines	For	Read
2	32	Kuṭṭalai	Kaṭṭaḷai
4	10	uāḍu	nāḍu
13	16	empire could	empire which however could
13	f.n. 2	(in print)	(1969)
15	36	is	in
—	37	later	latter
25	18	division)	division)[41]
31	35	at Perumaṇḍai-Nāḍu	at Perumaṇḍai in Perumaṇḍai-Nāḍu
34	9	olny	only
35	32	Nāñjil-ūrkhu	Nāñjil-ūrkku
—	33	Nāḷṭār	Nāṭṭār
36	5	tha the	that the
—	9	*mai-cheydv*	*mai-cheydu*
—	15	local nature	local in nature
—	22	ef	of
—	37	(libe-	(lite-
40	22	inscriptiyn	inscription
—	27	follow	fallow
—	37	*Madalikaḷ*	*Mudalikaḷ*
42	20	setlement	settlement
43	38	Distriet	District
45	26	– Pēriḷami-Nāḍu	– Pēriḷamai-Nāḍu

47	19	insceiption	inscription
—	28	Ōmāpuliyūr	Ōmāmpuliyūr
49	16	foundation of	foundation of the
—	29	Kaṉṟūr-Nāḍu might	Kaṉṟūr-Nāḍu and Kānattūr-Nāḍu might
50	f.n. 16	624	626
57	1	Muḷḷu –	Muḷḷi –
60	12	(Map–11)³	(Map–11)³²
—	27–28	Kānadāra-Nāḍu	Kāndāra-Nāḍu
68	17	bifurcation	bifurcations
70	f.n. 55	No. 664	No. 644
74	1	betal	betel
76	3	Vilandaiyil –	Viḷandaiyil –
88	f.n. 9	p. 6	p. 61
100	l. 10	1013	1083
100	l. 16	1269	1069
103	l. 13	Pāṇḍikulapati –	Pāṇḍikulāśani –
104	l. 3	1614	1014
21'	village no. 8	Tirupḷḷimalai	Tiruppaḷḷimalai
28	v. 16	425/*SII*. 7	495/*SII*. 7
32	Heading	Ingaṅḷ-Nāḍu	Ingaḷ-Nāḍu
—	f.n. to ,,	Inga-Nāḍu, Inga-Nāḍu	Iṅga-Nāḍu, Iṅga-Nāḍu
34	Heading	Kalār(A)-Kūṟṟam	Kalār(a)-Kūṟṟam
—	v. 2	Tiruvāḍi-Kuḍi	Tiruvāḍi-Kuḍi
77	v. 8	Naṉmali	Neṉmali
91	v. 7	34/*EI*. 32	34/*EI*. 22
96	Heading	Piraṅbāḷidai-Nāḍu	Piṟaṅgāḷidai-Nāḍu
97	v. 16	Tirumaḷavāḍai	Tirumaḷavāḍi
113	f.n. 2	Pārāvūr-Nāḍu	Pērāvūr-Nāḍu
121	v. 12	210/*ISS*	210/*IPS*

126	v. 17	Naḻai	Nāḻal
149	v. 3	Tirvaṇṇāmalai	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai
154	v. 2	Chiṟupākkam Āṟakaḷūr	Chiṟupākkam in Āṟakaḷūr
155	v. 4	712/*SII*. 8	719/*SII*. 8
157	Heading	*P/SW* 5c	*P/SW* 4B, 5c
162	Heading	Ilaiyūr-Nāḍu	Iḷaiyūr-Nāḍu
173	v. 5	Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai	Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai
174	v. 12	224/34-35	244/34-35
179	v. 4	228, 223,	228, 233,
180	v. 14	219/28-22	219/28-29
196	Heading	M/10 1c	M/10 1cc
204	No. 8	Kuṉṟvattūr-Nāḍu	Kuṉṟattūr-Nāḍu
208	Heading	Vāṇagōp-pāḍi	Vāṇakōppāḍi